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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BASED ON THORNE'S STORY

The Public Had Its Choice of Startling Predictions and Statements.

THEIR FALLACY EASILY DEMONSTRATED

The Policeman's Statement Bears Heavily on Capt. Stephenson—Preparing for Trials at Headquarters.

The predictions, roorbachs, and "statements" published yesterday in regard to the Police Department and the Lexow committee lacked neither variety nor sensationalism.

The public paid its money and took its choice. The following are samples of the announcements, from absolute declaration to sibylline hazardings:

"Thorne's confession is likely to cause a stampede."

"Dr. Parkhurst may testify."

"'Proxy' French comes next."

"Jerry at work."

"Superintendent Byrnes will be called."

"Warrants may issue."

"Certain that Superintendent Byrnes and Inspectors Williams and McLaughlin will testify."

"Arrests expected."

"Other Police Captains will go before the Lexow committee."

"Grand Jury now."

"Significant action at the District Attorney's office."

"Thorne as a witness."

"If the result does not include the indictment of one or more Police Commissioners and ex-Commissioners the public will be disappointed."

"Bench warrants."

"Reported that Capt. William Strauss has told the District Attorney the whole story.'"

"Strauss never gave a note."

"Quite certain bench warrants issued for Police Captains."

"Issued as a direct result of Thorne's confession."

"Now Byrnes fights them."

"Col. Fellows takes action."

"Thorne's story given to the county inquisitors."

As is seen, Policeman Augustus J. Thorne of the Fifth Precinct, indicted for perjury and bribery at the trial of convicted Police Captain Stephenson, was the subject of tantalizing interest. The facts in his case make him of lesser importance.

Thorne, when under arrest, volunteered Saturday a statement, which was taken down for the use of the District Attorney and under the supervision of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. Col. Fellows will neither tell the nature of the statement nor say if in making it Thorne secured immunity from punishment.

What Thorne made to Mr. Lindsay was a statement, not a "confession." The impression became general that it was a confession, and inference made it a direct accusation of the commanders under whom Thorne served since 1882—Capts. Siebert, Schmittberger, Doherty, Eakins, Ryan, Cross, and Stephenson, and Sergts. O'Toole and Westervelt.

This is not the case. Thorne made a statement which narrated what he had observed of official iniquity while with the Leonard Street squad both as patrolman and detailed officer. It is no violation of confidence to say that the statement not only did not inculpate all the commanders named, but that it entirely exculpated ex-Capt. Doherty.

Thorne's statement has not yet been presented to the Grand Jury, so that talk of indictments on the information he gave, and bench warrants, is idle. While the statement is a recantation of Thorne's testimony at the trial of Capt. Stephenson, and while it supplies certain information that was lacking, owing to the flight of ex-Ward Man James Kelly, it is far from being as complete and sweeping as was supposed.

So that there is not likely to be a stampede of officers under whom Kelly served, and the chief sufferer will be Capt. Stephenson, whose chances of fighting his conviction are lessened, if not nullified, by his subordinate's change of heart.

Thorne did not yesterday, as was expected, appear before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to plead to the indictments against him. He is under $7,500 bail, and went to the Criminal Court House and talked with his lawyer and Mr. Lindsay, and went away to do police duty. The date of his arraignment to plead and the disposition of his statement were not arranged.

The independent investigation of the Police Department will shortly be resumed at Police Headquarters, and a full calendar from which to select the first defendant to be put on trial was furnished by Superintendent Byrnes yesterday.

The delinquents are Capts. Schmittberger and F R Martens of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Precincts, respectively; Sergt. William O'Toole of the Essex Market Police Court squad, Detective Sergeant W. E. Frink, Policeman William Mulcahy, Thirty-first Precinct; Policeman John Townsend, Ninth Precinct; Policeman Bernard O'Reilly, Fourth Precinct, and Policeman Michael J. Hickey of the Second Precinct. All the charges have been published from time to time.

Capt. Schmittberger will have to defend Agent Forget's charge that he received a bribe of $500 from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique when in command of the steamboat squad.

The accusation against Martens is that in 1891, when a Sergeant in the Thirty-fourth Precinct, he was bribed with $15 by M. D. Hamilton to designate a polling place in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

O'Toole and Frink are accused of accepting money from Dr. Newton Whitehead, the malpractitioner, and Mulcahy with receiving $8 for allowing a woman to keep a cow. Townsend, O'Reilly, and Hickey are charged with vending sidewalk privileges.

Of the defendants, Schmittberger, O'Toole, and Frink are out on bail, having been arrested on indictments for bribery and extortion on the charges preferred by Superintendent Byrnes. It is likely that for this reason their trials at Police Headquarters may be delayed.

Francis L. Wellman drew up the complaints, and on Saturday handed them to Superintendent Byrnes, who yesterday submitted them to President Martin. Mr. Martin having approved of them, it only remains for the Board of Police to decide when the trials shall begin. This may be settled to-day.

The Police Commissioners were silent as to Capt. Creeden, but admitted that nothing would be done in his case until after the adjournment of the Lexow committee. It was, however, conceded that nothing could be done with him in the way of arraignment and trial unless the protection of the Senators was withdrawn. Creeden is not, as reported, anxious to be retired on a pension, but determined to stick, as, unless incapacitated by physical or mental disability, his position is protected by the decision of the Lexow committee and his army service.

Gossip was busy with the names of the Captains appointed by Commissioners McClave, Voorhis, French, Fitz John Porter, Martin, Sheehan, and MacLean. From them, so far as possible confessions go, may be eliminated Stephenson, who is in prison; Inspectors McAvoy and McLaughlin, appointed Captains for Mayor Hugh J. Grant by McClave on a bargain made for McClave's reappointment; Schmittberger, Creeden, Carpenter, who is off the force; Cassidy, and Wartz, both dead; Devery and Doherty of the force and looking for reinstatement, and Cross, also seeking to return.

This leaves as possible followers of the example of Creeden:

McClave's Appointees—Martens, Strauss, Price, and Westervelt.

Voorhis's Appointees—Grant and Reilly.

French's Appointees—Slevin and O'Connor.

Porter's Appointee—Brooks.

Martin's Appointees—Donohue and Gallagher.

Sheehan's Appointees—Delaney and Pickett.

MacLean's Appointees—Thompson and Haughey.

Assuming that the rumors of confessions point to the taking of money by the appointing power, there is no likelihood that Capts. Brooks, Thompson, and Haughey give the men who appointed them any anxiety, although Haughey and Thompson have been "named."

The name of at least one of McClave's Captains has been coupled with a rumor that he had to "put up" to secure promotion.

Slevin and O'Connor are yet under a cloud, while Donohue and Gallagher and Delaney and Pickett have not been greatly injured in reputation by any testimony or rumor so far.

In the circumstances, it is difficult to understand what Captain of those named is going to rush to the confessional, unless some one of the dismissed Captains has made up his mind that he has no chance of reinstatement, and that he is in danger of criminal indictment. Capts. Schmittberger and Strauss again denied indignantly yesterday that they intended to "peach."

At the District Attorney's office stories of indictments of members of the police force and the issuing of bench warrants for their arrest were denied.

District Attorney Fellows, however, will have a calendar of police delinquents for the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow, as he has directed the following indicted officers to appear for trial:

Capt. Schmittberger, ex-Capt. Doherty, ex-Sergts. Parkerson, McKenna, Clark, Jordan, and Liebers, ex-Policemen Hock, Burns, Meehan, and Smith, and Policeman Thorne.

The charges against Schmittberger and Thorne have been explained. Those of the others come of the testimony of Augusta Thorow, who is said to have fled. When these cases are called, it will be seen if another report that she is at the service of the people is true, or how, in her absence, the prosecution can furnish evidence to convict.

John W. Goff did not wish to be annoyed by visitors yesterday, because he desired to study and prepare several important cases that may come up before the Lexow committee this week, so he staid at home. Frank Moss and William Travers Jerome are very busy, and had decided not to talk of to-day's session. Senator Lexow would give no information, and said that much of the success of the committee was due to its policy of silence in regard to its intentions and plans.

It is expected that Police Justice Voorhis will appear before the Lexow committee to-day and consent to be sworn and take the witness chair. John Martin, it was said last night, cannot appear before the committee, and his physician, T. W. Wright, has written this certificate:

This is to certify that Mr. John Martin has been under my professional care for more than four weeks. He is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, which is the second one since last May. I must respectfully, but emphatically insist that he is in no condition to be removed from his home as the consequent shock might cost him his life.

One of the rumors yesterday was that ex-Police Commissioner French was to explode a bombshell in the committee room and reveal all sorts of things. The comment on this was that if he testified he would either vent again his spite against Capt. Michael J. Murphy or stultify himself.

Evelyn Bell, who is said to possess information of bribery which will convict many members of the police force, surrendered at the District Attorney's office yesterday and gave bail in $500 before Judge Martin. Her counsel guaranteed that she should appear before the Lexow committee if wanted. She may not be called, as Mr. Goff has already proved amply the relations of the police with such women as she.

Police Captain Stephenson would only talk with his lawyers and relatives and intimate friends yesterday at the Tombs. Ira Shafer had the sentencing of his client by Justice Ingraham postponed from Thursday to Friday, a grace of one day.

A Pittsfield Jeweler's Suicide.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17.—Newell G. Benjamin, a well-to-do jeweler here, reached home from Albany at 5:45 A. M. to-day. Finding the doors of his house, at 126 Applegate Avenue, locked, he smashed in a window and climbed in. He entered the parlor, and, placing a revolver at his right temple, pulled the trigger. The ball went through his head. He died in an hour. He had suffered some years from a distressing bowel complaint, and but recently recovered from a severe illness. His sickness undoubtedly unbalanced his mind, as he had been acting strangely for sime time. He was born in Egremont thirty-seven years ago, and leaves a wife and three children.

To Object to Aldridge's Appointment.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce interested in the development of the State canals, with representatives of the Produce Exchange, the Canalmen's Association, and others, will meet at the Chamber of Commerce Thursday to frame a formal protest, to be forwarded to Gov. Flower, against the appointment of George W. Aldridge, Mayor of Rochester, as Superintendent of Public Works.

Those who will join in the protest complain that Mr. Aldridge is put forward by the politicians, and that he might use his office to serve them rather than in the interest of the canals.

Thieves at the State Capitol.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Lead thieves have been at work on the roof of the Capitol building. About 400 pounds of the lead linings of the gutters have been hacked off with chisels. Watchmen have been on guard every night, and it was thought impossible for thieves to operate. They gained access to the roof by going up on the State Library elevator, crossing the garret, and getting out of one of the courtyard windows. The value of the lead stolen is $20.

The Case of Dr. Buchanan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The appeal in the Dr. Buchanan murder case is the third next case on the Court of Appeals calendar, and will probably be argued to-morrow.

TRIAL OF DIVVER BEGINS

The Police Justice Before the Common Pleas Judges.

MR. HALE PRESENTS HIS CHARGES

The Specification in Regard to Participation in the Green-Goods Business Thrown Out—Scored by Judge Pryor.

Police Justice Divver was called to answer yesterday before the full bench of the Court of Common Pleas the charges prepared by Lawyer William H. Hale of Brooklyn.

Divver was charged with malfeasance in office by Lawyer Hale, Franz Kahlenberg, Charles E. Sprague, Isaac K. Funk, Henry V. Parsell, John F. Harrison, and Nathaniel H. White. There were five specifications: that Divver habitually neglected his duties, that he assaulted Morris Tekulsky Oct. 17, 1894; that he instigated voters to falsify election returns, that he was interested with "Ed" Parmeley Jones in the "green-goods" business, and that he induced Charles Harris to register as a voter in October, 1892, in seventeen different election districts. The last specification was filed with the court after the proceedings opened yesterday.

Chief Justice Daly presided. The other Judges present were Giegerich, Bischoff, Pryor, and Bookstaver. Judge Beach was absent.

Divver sat with his counsel, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Abraham Levy. Mr. Hale had nobody with him.

Mr. Rollins began by moving to dismiss the charges, on the ground that they were insufficient in form and substance. He thought that the prosecution should present affidavits specifying particular charges.

Mr. Hale replied that he believed the charges to be true, and maintained that it was not necessary to present affidavits in defense of the charges, which were based on sworn testimony taken before the Lexow committee.

"We have not included in these charges half what we know to be true," he added, in a high strident voice, "nor half what we hope to prove. Divver's slimy, subterranean methods have made it hard to prove. He has dragged the ermine in the mud and mire. He has made the bench of New-York City the scorn of the world."

Mr. Hale then presented the additional specifications.

Judge Daly announced that the court would pass upon Mr. Rollins's motion after a recess. At 2 o'clock, upon the reassembling of the court, Judge Daly quoted from decisions rendered in the case of Bloodgood in 1839 and Merritt in 1840, the latter being analogous to the present case. The specifications and verifications were similar, the charges being made only on belief. The County Court, the predecessor of the Court of Common Pleas, decided unanimously against the motion to quash.

Judge Daly then reviewed the specifications and gave the ruling on each. The court was of the unanimous opinion that the first, second, third, and fifth specifications furnished grounds for the removal from office of Divver if they were substantiated. In relation to the third charge, that of inciting men to vote the Democratic ticket, by offering rewards, Judge Daly said that it was in effect a charge of criminal intent under the Penal Code and was, therefore, if substantiated, good ground for removal.

The fourth specification, relating to Divver's alleged participation in the green-goods business, was thrown out by a vote of four to one, Judge Pryor dissenting. He read his opinion:

In passing upon the sufficiency of these charges we are to consider the nature of the proceedings. This is not a penal prosecution, for it involves no punishment. It is true that even an impeachment, since the consequence of conviction cannot be disqualification for other public trust or employment. It is merely a proceeding for the removal of a public functionary upon the ground of unfitness for the discharge of the duties of his office.

The law does not contemplate charges drawn up with the precision and certainty of an indictment or common law pleading, nor a trial conducted with the technical formalities of a regular judicial proceeding. Plainly, no valid objection can be made to the sufficiency of the first charge to put the respondent on his defense.

The second charge accuses the respondent of provoking and participating in a public brawl and fight.

By express provision of statute a Police Justice of the City of New-York is appointed for the "preservation of the public peace," and such Police Justice is empowered to prevent any offense or affray committing in his presence. Independently of statute to repress breaches of the peace was the common law duty of a Justice of the Peace, and any violation of public order or of public decorum is a breach of the peace.

The conservation of the public peace is, therefore, the official duty of a Police Justice, whether on or off the bench, and whenever or wherever, in his presence, a breach of the peace is likely to take place. Hence, should a Police Justice be witness of any brawl it would be his official duty to suppress it, and, should he omit all effort to suppress it, he would be guilty of official malfeasance. In other words, so far as concerns his obligations to preserve the public peace, he is always on duty, and a willful neglect of the duty at any time and place is a neglect of official duty.

A fortiori, therefore, is a Police Justice guilty of official misconduct if he himself commits a breach of the peace by participating in a public brawl?

Moreover, by the terms of the Consolidation act, a Police Justice is removable from office for inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, and for such inefficiency the respondent is arraigned before us. But with what inefficiency, with what impartiality, with what freedom from public mistrust and contempt can he adjudicate upon cases of assault and battery who is himself a bruiser and a ruffian?

In reason, therefore, the specification of the brawl with Tekulsky presents matter relevant and material to the charge of inefficiency and misconduct in office alleged against the respondent.

Judge Pryor thus took up the third charge, relating to political action:

If active partisanship be incompatible with the functions of a higher Judge, much more mischievous is it in a Police Justice, who, from his inferior education and character, is more easily swayed by improper motives; who, by the knowledge and control of the criminal classes incident to his office, is armed with the power of sinister ascendancy over electors the most susceptible to vicious influences, and who will be tempted to a lenient treatment of culprits in requital of votes cast in conformity to his will and in furtherance of his interests. Of all functionaries, a Police Justice is precisely the one who should most scrupulously abstain from the contentions of party politics.

But more is implied on the charge under consideration. It is alleged that, by the offers of bounties and positions, the respondent stimulated the political leaders of the district to a competitive struggle for the greatest majority of Democratic votes. Mindful of the class to whom this incentive was applied, we see at once its pernicious tendency to fraudulent practices in the election, if, indeed, it be not an open invitation and encouragement to such practices.

In my judgment, the conduct imputed to the respondent by this charge is malfeasance in office, and if established by evidence would alone require his removal.

The fourth charge accuses the respondent of complicity in the system of swindling called the "green goods game," and of affording in his safe a hiding place for the plunder of the outlaws.

Manifestly, the thing here imputed to the respondent was not an official act, and apparently it was done before his appointment to office. But what of that? Is it to be argued that the being a thief and the associate of thieves is not fatal to the efficiency of a Police Justice in the discharge of his duties? And though the crime was committed before his incumbency, it matters not, for the very occupancy of the office by a conscious criminal is itself malfeasance in office.

Nor may it be contended that the appointment of the respondent condones the offense beyond our power to adjudge it a ground of removal. The allegation is that the offense was not disclosed until after the appointment; but if known before, the conscious concurrence of the appointing power in elevating a criminal to the bench, instead of effacing his criminality, would only give him an associate criminal.

To urge that a thief may not be removed from the bench because his crime has been discovered since his appointment is an argument of no effect upon my understanding. A criminal dispensing justice to a fellow-criminal is not only a contradiction in terms, but an intolerable scandal to a civilized community.

In my opinion, the fourth charge presents matters which, if proved, would not only justify, but require the removal of the respondent.

Judge Daly told Mr. Hale that if he desired to amend the complaint as to the fourth specification, that relating to green goods, the court would allow it.

"So far as we know," replied Mr. Hale, "the green-good business was conducted before the elevation of this barkeeper to the bench. But I would like to reserve the right to amend if on further investigation this is found to be not so."

Abraham Levy then read Divver's specific denial of all the charges.

The first witness called by Mr. Hale was James G. Burrows, one of Tekulsky's barkeepers, who said he was present when Tekulsky and Divver had their fight.

"Tekulsky and Divver were at the bar when I came in," said Burrows. "They had taken a few drinks. They were talking, but I don't know what about. There was an argument between them. I turned my back to put up some glasses after serving a customer, and when I turned around again they were pushing each other."

"Did either strike a blow?" asked Mr. Hale.

"I did not see any hitting."

"Did either kick the other?"

"Not that I saw."

"Was either man knocked down?"

"No-o, Sir."

"Who was in the saloon?"

"Nobody else, except Mr. Kenny."

Mr. Hale explained that he had served Kenny, who is the other barkeeper, with a summons as John Doe, because the man had refused to give his name. Tekulsky had also evaded the summons.

"Had Divver and Tekulsky been drinking?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Several bottles of wine."

"How long were they there?"

"Several hours."

"Were they under the influence of liquor?"

"I object!" cried ex-Surrogate Rollins. "The witness has said nothing about liquor being drunk."

"Didn't he say that they had several bottles of wine?" asked Mr. Hale.

"Wine is not liquor," said Levy.

"Ah, I did not know that," protested Mr. Hale. I don't drink."

The objection was sustained.

There was no cross-examination.

An attachment was issued for Kenny, the other barkeeper.

James McCabe, Secretary of the Police Board, read the court assignments for 1894, showing that Divver was assigned to the Fourth District for the first six months and to Special Sessions the last six months. He produced the rules of the Police Board, which were put in evidence.

Hugh Donnelly, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, was the next witness.

"How many days was Patrick Divver on the bench in the Fourth District Court from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1894?" asked Mr. Hale.

"None."

"That's all."

On cross-examination by Mr. Rollins, Mr. Donnelly said that Justices Voorhis, Koch, Burke, and Feitner sat two weeks at a time during this period. There were daily sessions.

James P. Keating, Clerk of Special Sessions, said that from June 30 to the present time Divver had sat only one day in his court, July 3, 1894. Sessions were held five days a week.

Daniel Bradley, Francis J. Grimes, John J. Martin, and Patrick Wolf, all members of the Tammany General Committee, were asked if they were present at a meeting at which Divver had spoken, urging them to political activity. They admitted they were, but declared that all that Divver said was that theirs was the banner district, and that they should work to keep it so.

These were all the witnesses Mr. Hale could muster for the day.

Mr. Rollins asked permission to call George W. Cregier, Clerk of the Sixth District Court, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. He said he had looked over the records and found that Divver had sat in court 132 days up to Dec. 15 and 106 up to Nov. 19, the day the complaint was filed. The law required his presence only ninety-one days and a fraction in this time up to Nov. 19, so that he had served fifteen days more than necessary. He said Divver got to court on the average at 8:15 o'clock. On no occasion had business been delayed by his absence.

Mr. Hale asked for an adjournment for two or three days, to give him an opportunity to get his witnesses together. The court adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Union College Alumni Dine.

The Union College Alumni Association of New-York held its seventh annual banquet last night in the Waldorf Hotel. At the guest table were Gen. Daniel Butterfield, President of the Association; Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of the college; Gen. Horace Porter, Andrew Carnegie, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Wallace T. Foote of South Carolina, the youngest member of Congress; Prof. Frank R. Giddens of Columbia College, Frederick Taylor, William H. McElroy, James W. Alexander, Frederick W. Seward, and William Carey.

Among the prominent persons seated at the seventeen other tables were ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, William K. Gilchrist, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, John Brisbin Walker, and Dr. Silas B. Brownell.

To Increase the New Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Herbert and his naval aide, Lieut. Southerland, appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day in support of the recommendation for three battle ships, one to be named the Kearsarge, and twelve torpedo cruisers. From opinions advanced by members of the committee Secretary Herbert is confident that the proposed increases in the force afloat will be reported favorably to Congress.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Thomas Murphy, aged sixty, attempted to murder his wife, Bridget, at their home, 32 South Russel Street, soon after 8 o'clock this morning, and then tried to kill himself. Both were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where the husband died about 10 o'clock and the wife this afternoon. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

WILL APPOINT NO JUDGES

Governor-elect Morton Announces His Decision.

WEIGHT OF ADVICE AGAINST ACTION

He Will Allow the People to Elect the Twelve New Justices, as Intended by the Convention.

RHINECLIFF-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Governor-elect Morton made the following announcement this evening:

"I have recently given much attention to the question whether the duty will devolve upon me as Governor, after Jan. 1, to appoint the twelve additional Judges of the Supreme Court provided for by the amended judiciary article of the Constitution, and, with a view to reaching a correct conclusion, I have sought the opinions of jurists and lawyers in various parts of the State. Among the opinions invited were those of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, President, and the Hon. Elihu Root, member of the Judiciary Committee of the late Constitutional Convention; Attorney General Hancock, ex-Judge Noah Davis, the Hon. James C. Carter, ex-Judge Benjamin F. Tracy, Judge Safford E. North, ex-Judge George F. Danforth, ex-Judge Charles Daniels, and Messrs. E. Randolph Robinson of New-York, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, and James M. Whiplee of Salamanca.

"Other opinions which it has been my privilege to consider are those of the Hon. Robert Sewell, County Judge Wilmot Smith of Suffolk County, E. A. Nash, and the published opinion of ex-Judge A. Bockes. These authorities, with but three exceptions, expressed themselves adversely to the theory of my right and authority to make the appointments referred to, and, though several of them are not indisposed to concede the power, they all, save the exceptions noted, question the necessity of acting, and express doubts as to whether judicial proceeding and decisions taken before such newly-appointed Justices would not be in danger of attack, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appointment.

"With such a weight of opinion against the right, wisdom, and necessity of action on my part as Governor, I have determined to make no appointment to these twelve new judicial offices, and to allow them to be filled by the choice of the electors at the next general election, as contemplated and intended by the act of the Constitutional Convention. I have deemed it necessary and proper to make this statement in advance of my accession to office."

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The controversy as to the military escort on inauguration day ended to-day, when Secretary of State Palmer sent a letter to the Albany Burgesses Corps notifying the command that the military authorities had selected the Tenth Battalion of the National Guard to act as the military escort of the Governor-elect on the occasion of the inauguration. This was done in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Morton. If the corps desire to parade, the arrangements for the place in line must be made with Col. William E. Fitch, commander of the Tenth Battalion, who will be in charge.

YOUNG WAGNER ENTITLED TO NO SYMPATHY

His Tale About His Mother's Poverty Untrue—His Father Not Dead.

Richard Wagner, the boy who was arrested on Saturday for stealing from a Broadway retail house, and who told a pathetic story about being eager to make a Christmas present to his mother, appears to be a prevaricator of considerable skill. Developments in his case yesterday show that he is entitled to no sympathy whatever.

He was taken from the Gerry Society building, where he spent the night, to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. There his father appeared. The boy had said his father was dead. Mr. Wagner said he was a glass-blower, and that he was able to provide a comfortable home for his wife and two children. Richard, he said, had only been at work three weeks, and seemed to be getting along all right.

A representative of the store declined to press the charge, and the boy, very shamefaced now, was discharged by Justice Hogan with a severe reprimand. Mr. Wagner started toward home with his son with the intention of soundly whipping him.

The story the boy told aroused a vast amount of sympathy, and some of the many generous-hearted readers of The New-York Times sent money to it to be applied to the aid of the boy and his relatives. These contributions will, of course, be returned. Will Mrs. J. K. P. send her address to The Times office?

To Make Schofield Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant General in the army. The bill is drawn to carry out the recommendation of Secretary Lamont to make Gen. Schofield a Lieutenant General. When Gen. Schofield retires the grade is to expire.

Mr. Outhwaite also introduced a bill to provide for the selection of sites and erection of statues of Gens. Grant and W. T. Sherman in Washington, D. C. No appropriation is made.

Albany Clubs Object to Licenses.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Excise Board of this city recently decided that the clubs must have licenses in order to dispense liquor therein. The Fort Orange Club and the other clubs objected, and asked Matthew Hale to write an opinion on the question. Mr. Hale said to a reporter that it looked to him as if the board could not exact a license from a club. He held that clubs hold wines and liquors for members as though they belonged to one family.

All Due to a Broken Trolley Wire.

The trolley wire on the west end branch of the Atlantic Avenue Electric Railway broke at Bath Beach last evening shortly before dark. There was an hour's blockade, and, the cars not being provided with headlights, several accidents occurred.

Motorman Culbart collided with a wagonload of stone belonging to ex-Assemblyman James Graham, smashing the wagon, injuring the horses, and slightly injuring the driver.

An Italian, Pasquale Lombard of 42 Oliver Street, New-York, a workman on the road, in attempting to board Motorman Nardine's car, was caught by the trailer and his foot was crushed.

The City Will Take Appeal.

Controller Fitch said yesterday that the city would appeal from the decision that the State insane tax should be paid by the city when the city takes care of its own insane. The city has stubbornly fought against the payment of this tax and has repeatedly refused to make provision for its payment in the budget.

WOMEN RUN DOWN BY CABLE CAR

Sister Francoise May Die from Injuries Received on the Third Avenue Road—Her Companion Badly Bruised.

Sister Francoise of the French Order of Registe is at the point of death in the Harlem Hospital as a result of injuries by being struck by a cable car near One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon.

In company with Sister Ariphique, she started out yesterday morning from the convent, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to solicit contributions from the residents of the east side of Harlem to help make glad the coming holidays for the poor, the sick, and the unemployed of the city. On her arm she carried a basket to store away offerings other than money that the charitably disposed saw fit to give her.

After visiting a few friends near One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue, the Sisters started to cross the cable track to the west side of the street. Both wore the conventional garb of their order, which includes a hood projecting beyond the face and obscuring the vision on either side. The loud clanging of a cable car bell notified Sister Francoise that she was in danger, but it came too late. She drew back, but the car rushed against her with great force. She and her companion were hurled headlong to the pavement. Passers-by helped the prostrate women to their feet. Sister Francoise, who was the nearest of the two women, was the most severely hurt. She was taken to a drug store near by, where she was found to have a dangerous wound on the back of her head, just above the base of the brain. Her left eye and right hand were badly bruised. She is sixty-three years old. Her companion was also badly injured.

When the accident occurred the cable car came to a halt, but when the gripman and conductor saw that the woman was seriously injured they pursued their journey down town. They were arrested after having made a circuit of the road.

James H. Grady, the gripman, of 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, said that he saw the women ahead. Thinking they wanted to board the car, he applied the brakes, and was just starting up when Sister Francoise stepped in front of the car. The conductor, Daniel J. Campbell, of 2,396 Third Avenue, said he thought the Sisters were waiting for the car to pass, and accordingly signaled the gripman to start. The men refused to say why they hastened away after the accident.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP SOUTH

GONE TO SHOOT DUCKS IN THE MARSHES OF MUDDY BAY.

Out All Night on the Lighthouse Tender Wistaria and No News of His Success as a Sportsman.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 17.—President Cleveland and party arrived here at 6:10 o'clock this morning in the private car Wildwood. Owing to the early hour at which they came, very few people were at the station. It was rumored on Saturday night that the President was coming, but up to that time, and even yesterday, it was denied by those who had charge of the plans.

The President's car was attached to the regular train leaving Washington at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, and arrived at Lane's, on the Northeastern Railroad, at 4:20 o'clock this morning, in charge of Superintendent Royall. General Manager Brightman of the Georgetown and Western Road was on hand with a special, and soon the President's car was attached, and the run to this city was quickly made. None of the party was up when the train arrived.

As soon as toilets were completed they embarked on board the lighthouse tender Wistaria, under command of Lieut. M. R. S. Mackenzie, who is a personal friend of Capt. Evans, and she steamed down the river. President Cleveland, Capt. Evans, Dr. O'Reilly, Mr. Jefferson, and Lieut. Mackenzie were grouped upon the upper deck as the steamer passed out of the harbor, enjoying the balmy air of the early morning.

The President is looking well, and only showed a little lameness from the rheumatism as he walked from the car to the steamer. It now transpires that preparations have been quietly going on for a month for the President's outing here, and he was induced to come at the request of Capt. Evans, who spent several days here last Winter shooting ducks. He was so attracted by the sport that he then expressed the desire to bring the President here. Nowhere on the Atlantic coast are there any finer shooting grounds than in the big marshes of Muddy Bay, which fact is attested by the many members of shooting clubs who visit here. The English mallards flock here in great numbers to feed upon the rice by day and roost in these marshes at night. The weather has been very warm and calm for several days, which is not conducive to good sport.

The steamer remained down the bay to-night, and it is impossible to learn of the President's first day's success at duck shooting in the Palmetto State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—The following invitation was sent to President Cleveland at Georgetown this evening:

To his Excellency, President Cleveland:

The New-England Society of Charleston, S. C., begs to welcome you to South Carolina, and respectfully requests the honor of your presence at the seventy-fifth annual banquet of the New-England Society, Dec. 22, at 6 P. M. It will add to the great happiness which your presence will give on that occasion, if you will honor us by being the guest of the society for as long a period as you can remain in Charleston. The New-England Society begs to include in this invitation the gentlemen who accompany you on your trip to the South.

Hoping that we shall have the privilege and pleasure of welcoming to our hall one whom we so admire, trust, and love, I remain, yours, respectfully,

C. S. VEDDAR, President of the New-England Society.

John Martin Reported Very Low.

Ex-Assemblyman John Martin, who is wanted as a witness by the Lexow committee, was reported yesterday as being very low at his home, Bleecker and Jones Streets. His mother said his left side was completely paralyzed.

Dr. J. Williston Wright, Mr. Martin's physician, has sent a certificate to the Lexow committee, in which he says:

This is to certify that Mr. John Martin has been under my professional care for more than four weeks. He is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, which is the second one since last May. I must respectfully but emphatically insist that he is in no condition to be removed from his home, as the consequent shock might cost him his life.

Public Buildings for Willimantic.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 17.—At an adjourned town meeting to-day, attended by 500 voters, a site was selected and an appropriation of $75,000 made for the erection of a town and city building, and an appropriation of $30,000 for the erection of a high school building.

State Civil Service Commission Meets.

The State Civil Service Commission will hold a meeting at the Gilsey House to-day.

NO FIXED CURRENCY PLAN

Great Diversity of Opinion Among Members of Congress.

OPPOSITION TO THE CARLISLE BILL

It Is to be Feared that Nothing Will Be Done This Session in the Way of Financial Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Now that the Carlisle Currency bill has been reported, it is not at all certain that it will pass the House. If the Committee on Rules could be assured that the bill would go through without delay or serious opposition, that committee probably would report an order of business limiting debate on the bill, so that it could be sent to the Senate before the holiday recess. But a hasty canvass of the House, made by members who must share the responsibility for reporting an order of business, leads to the conclusion that there are difficulties to be encountered.

There has been little doubt, from the moment that the currency reform was suggested, that it would be impossible to secure a report on any bill that might be framed in the committee. The reason for this belief is found in the great diversity of opinion of the members. It would be easier to secure a bill from the Republican members than from the Democrats, but Mr. Walker knows that the Republicans would not unite to report his bill, which, he says, suggested the plan of the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Walker may have had an idea that the Democrats would report his bill, but that belief was attributable entirely to overconfidence on Mr. Walker's part, and to some extent to forgetfulness of the fact that Mr. Warner and Mr. Hall, both men of ideas, and likewise Mr. Springer, who has a fruitful mind, entertain the impression that they are quite as capable as Mr. Walker of suggesting practicable plans of currency reform.

Leading Democrats of the House are inclined to believe that the Carlisle plan and bill will be resisted by an almost solid Republican vote. They are also fearful that the disregard of the advice of visiting bankers, as to amendments to the bill, will be resented by adverse votes from Eastern members on the Democratic side. There is also a large Democratic vote in the House against the State bank proposition. On the other hand, there are some Democrats, notably Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, who would be glad to see a total abandonment of Government notes and a return to State bank issues. These members are aware, however, that if there shall be made an attempt to enlarge the powers of State banks without Government supervision, which is regarded as undesirable by almost everybody at this time, every friend of the national banking system in the House would be arranged against the bill. An attempt to impose restrictions upon the State banks more severe than those made for national banks, would, it is certain, deprive the bill of the vote of every Southern member who will support the bill as it stands for the encouragement it gives to a removal of State bank issues.

There are murmurs from the Senate, too, of opposition to the Carlisle bill. They have reached the House, and their tenor has been to depress the hopes of those leaders who have been confident that the Administration would be able to pull the Carlisle bill through. The advocates of free-silver coinage in the Senate will encourage the plan that is suggested of offering a bill that is a compound of national banks, State banks, and unlimited free coinage of gold and silver. This may be largely a silver "bluff," but it supports the position of some of the Democrats who have given their friends in the House to understand that the Carlisle bill will not easily pass the Senate. The Administration will be stronger, relatively, in the House on this measure than it will be in the Senate.

But the men who have been regarded as the firm friends of the Administration in the House admit to-day that it is by no means certain that the Carlisle bill can get through the House as it stands. They do not feel competent to recommend the amendments that would make it acceptable, and as long as the Republicans are determined to support none of the Democratic plans, and with division of the Democrats almost inevitable, the difficulty of passing any bill is admitted to be great.

The Committee on Rules is aware of the situation. That is the chief reason for the delay of the committee in reporting a rule under which to endeavor to push the bill through promptly.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. Springer's Reasons for Claiming Absolute Safety for The New Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the House to-day Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency the Carlisle bill, and gave notice that he would ask the House to begin general debate upon it to-morrow. The bill was accompanied by the views of the majority, prepared by Mr. Springer, and of the minority, prepared by Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.)

Mr. Springer, speaking for the majority, said:

The committee is of the opinion that a security to the full amount of the circulating notes issued is no longer necessary for the safety of the notes. The bill, the passage of which is recommended by the committee, does not require the deposit of bonds of the United States or of any other interest-bearing obligation, but in lieu of such security provides:

First—A guarantee fund, consisting of Treasury notes, including the notes issued under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, equal to 30 per cent. of the circulating notes applied for.

Second—A safety fund, which will amount, when it reaches its maximum, to 5 per cent. upon the total amount of national bank notes outstanding.

Third—A first lien upon all the assets of the association issuing the same.

In case the guarantee and safety funds and the assets of the failed bank are not sufficient to redeem the notes of such a bank, a pro rata assessment upon all the other banking associations according to the amount of their outstanding circulation is to be made by the Treasury

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fund upon which assessments could be made to the amount of $3,473,922,055. During the great financial crisis of 1893, 158 national banks suspended payment, having a capital stock of $30,350,000. If the national banks in the United States had taken out the full amount of circulation to which they were entitled at that time under the proposed bill, if it had been in force at that time, and if the suspended banks had taken out their maximum circulation, the notes of such banks would have amounted to $22,702,000. Thirty per cent. of that amount would have been secured by the deposit of legal-tender notes. This would have left $13,934,000 of circulating notes for payment of the safety fund, which, as before stated, would have amounted to $25,020,000. These facts demonstrate conclusively that, if the proposed bill had been in force during the crisis of 1893, if all the banks had therefore taken out circulation to the maximum amount allowed by law, and if the failed banks had also taken out their maximum circulation, the guarantee and safety funds would have been ample for the payment of the entire circulation of the outstanding notes, and would have left a surplus of over $11,000,000 still in the safety fund, without the necessity, even in a great crisis of that kind, of making any assessment on the resources of the other national banks.

But, of the 158 banks which suspended payment, 86 banks, with a capital stock of $18,295,000, resumed business within the year and were able to pay all their liabilities, including their circulating notes. Only sixty-five banks, with a capital stock of $10,935,000, passed into the hands of receivers. If we assume that the notes of the sixty-five banks only were to be paid out of the safety and guarantee funds, there would have been only $8,200,000 of notes outstanding, if all of the banks which passed into the hands of receivers had taken out notes to the maximum amount allowed. The 30 per cent. guarantee fund would have paid $2,460,000 of these notes, which would have left only $4,100,000 to have been paid out of the 5 per cent. safety fund. But all of the failed banks had available assets, which would have been applied to the payment of their outstanding notes. Their unavailable assets, which would have realized something in the end, and the amount which would be received on account of the personal liability of the stockholders, would further lessen the amount which would have to be paid out of the safety fund.

In view of these facts the committee expresses the opinion that should the proposed bill become a law, the notes which would be issued under it would be absolutely safe under any and all possible business conditions.

Mr. Springer also discussed Section 9 of the Carlisle bill, which provides for the retirement of the legal tenders, giving at length the reasons for providing for this retirement.

The report contends that if the provisions of the bill relating to State banks are observed, it will throw around the State bank circulation the most essential safeguards which are provided for the national currency. If they are not observed, the 10 per cent. tax will be imposed, and the notes will be suppressed.

In conclusion the report says:

The extraordinary conditions which confront the Treasury Department have constrained the members of the majority of the committee, while not agreeing to all the provisions of the bill, nor to all the reasoning employed in this report, to concur in reporting the measure to the House for its consideration, each reserving to himself the right to offer such amendments as he may deem proper, and to vote on the bill finally as he may determine.

OBJECTIONS OF THE MINORITY.

Undue Haste Is Deplored and a Panic Is Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The report of the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee on the Carlisle Banking bill begins with the statement that the signers "most heartily and enthusiastically join with the Democratic majority of the committee in repudiating the measure."

The report states that the whole action of the party majority of the committee was most extraordinary and not approved by its voting majority. The bill was only read in committee in part, on one occasion, and an opportunity to consider or amend it was refused both to the Democratic and Republican members. The report continues that it is the opinion of a number of the most clear-headed and eminent financiers in the country that if the Carlisle bill is enacted into a law it will within twenty days precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale upon the markets of nearly $200,000,000 worth of United States bonds within six months. The remaining feature of the report is as follows:

"This haste to report the bill is all the more inexplicable when it is remembered that Secretary Carlisle testified that this bill, which he had drafted himself for the relief of the Treasury, would not in any event relieve it materially for five years, and might not for twenty years."

Secretary Carlisle informed the committee that he had dictated the bill hastily to his stenographer, when it is the opinion of many that there is not a man in the country who can draw any bill to accomplish what the Secretary has attempted without spending nearer a month than a week in studying the far-reaching effects of its provisions in order to make it safe to enter upon legislation of such magnitude.

Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or bank should be permissive, and not mandatory as to national banks while their present charters continue. To provide, as in Section 7, "that every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes," cannot be justified upon any principle of safe legislation. As has been before stated, it could not fail to produce a panic, and the recklessness of such legislation would startle not only financiers in this country, but those of the world.

In the opinion of the minority, the provisions of exemptions as to State banks would drive every existing national bank that desires to take out circulating notes into the State bank system, if the bill were enacted. The taxation of national banks would amount to $5,000,000 annually under the present bill, which there is no reason to believe would be imposed upon them under the State system. Furthermore, the States, even the most conservative among them, would be far more liberal than the United States as regards bonds, or any other security or redemption funds, for they may require the deposit of no bonds whatever.

The minority cannot believe it was the intention of the framers of the Carlisle bill to discriminate in favor of State banks or to force the national banks to operate under State charters. Yet such, in their opinion, would be the inevitable effect if the bill became a law in its present form. All of the witnesses who appeared before the committee objected seriously to the bill, and those who did not repudiated many of its sections upon cross-examination. The gentlemen who appeared were eminent as financiers, and as unprejudiced as any men are likely to be, yet there are scores of other financiers in the country equally eminent who would have gladly appeared and have spoken in tones that would have given pause to any such legislation.

The Chairman, Mr. Springer, presented a letter to the committee, read it, and proposed to put it in the record, approving the Carlisle bill, from a Western banker, and, when asked if he had other letters from bankers concerning the bill, he replied: "Yes, many—fifty," and, when asked if they all approved of the bill, his reply was: "No; only this one."

The passage of the Carlisle bill may meet some political exigency of which we do not know, but we do know that its passage will aggravate, rather than relieve, the perplexities of the financial situation, and especially that of the United States Treasury. The United States legal-tender notes withdrawn from circulation, did all existing national banks take out all the circulation permitted under the bill, would only be $151,000,000, still leaving $350,000,000 to vex the Treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant drain of gold from the Treasury. It would make still more conspicuous, and thus more urgent, the demand for gold upon the Treasury, and the notes issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in the currency by adding from one to forty-five more kinds of money to those already existing. Twice within a short time has the House declared its unalterable opposition to allowing State banks to issue currency notes—once on June 6, 1892, by a vote of 84 for to 118 against it, and again under the leadership against State banks of the gallant and versatile gentleman from Illinois, the Hon. William M. Springer, on June 6, 1894, by a vote to repeal the 10 per cent. tax, of 102 for to 172 against it. Therefore we protest again consuming the time of the House in a profitless discussion of that objectionable section of the Carlisle bill.

Finally, we are of the opinion that it is not safe for the House to enter upon the line of legislation proposed until some bill is brought before it that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill, and we recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

The report is signed by J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; M. Brosius, Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Henderson, Illinois; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Nils P. Haugen, Wisconsin, and Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

GEN. JOSIAH PORTER'S FUNERAL

MILITARY HONORS TO THE DEAD NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

Over 2,000 Officers and Men Attend the Services—The Body Taken to Cambridge, Mass., for Interment.

Over 2,000 officers and members of the National Guard attended the funeral of Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Most of them were in citizen's dress, the family having expressed a wish that there be no military display beyond the regular escort.

The military escort—that of a Major General—consisted of the Twenty-second Regiment, Troop A, and the First Battery, Troop A, Capt. Rowe commanding, was the first to appear. It reached from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and spread itself along Fifth Avenue in the direction of Mount Morris Park. The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp commanding, left its armory at Western Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, at 1 o'clock, and arrived at 1:45 o'clock, just as the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel commanding, arrived from Upper Fifth Avenue. The head of the First Battery rested opposite the church, while the Twenty-second Regiment was spread along either side of the church.

By this time Fifth Avenue was lined with people from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in which Gen. Porter lived.

James Monroe Post, No. 607, G. A. R., of which Gen. Porter was a member, was the first body of men to enter the church. In quick succession followed the officers of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth Regiments of Brooklyn, the Tenth Separate Company of Newberg, N. Y., and the Eighth, the Twelfth, and the Seventy-first Regiments of this city.

Gov. Flower and staff arrived in carriages at 2:30 and immediately entered the church.

Adjt. Gen. Porter's successor, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, was present, with Gen. F. C. McLewee, Col. John Jacob Astor, and Col. Howard Carroll of Governor-elect Morton's staff. All the officers in attendance wore crape on the left arm.

The funeral cortège arrived at the church at 2:30 o'clock. The hearse was preceded by a carriage containing the Rev. Dr. George A. Van De Water, rector of the church, and the Rev. William N. Dunnell, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment. The family and relatives followed in five carriages.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff drew up opposite the hearse and presented swords as the coffin was carried into the church between a double line of officers of the Twenty-second Regiment. The church chimes played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water and the Rev. Mr. Dunnell, and consisted of the Episcopal service for the dead. There was no sermon.

After the services were concluded, the coffin was borne to the main church entrance, where the body was exposed to view. The pall bearers were Brig. Gens. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, Brooklyn, and Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade, Albany; Peter C. Doyle of the Fifth Brigade, Albany; Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery; Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, and Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon General.

The body was carried from the church to the hearse at 3:15 o'clock, with the dead soldier's flag, hat, and sword lying on the coffin. The General's horse, "Black Charlie" fully caparisoned, and with boots in reversed stirrups, was led directly behind the Twenty-second Regiment, which formed the guard of honor.

The troops marched through Fifth, Mount Morris, and Madison Avenues to the Grand Central Station, where a special train was ready to take the body to Boston. The interment will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., to-day.

Mrs. Porter, her daughter, Inspector General McGrath, and Col. W. J. Harding, accompanied the body to Boston.

Among those who attended the services were Col. Thomas C. Dehmer, S. L. Dickinson, Capt. J. W. Hale, Col. W. H. Kipp, Capt. Webber, Lieut. Col. Miller, George H. Chatterton, and Schuyler L. Gerard of the Old Guard, Mayor Chauncey, Capt. R. Nefter, Jacob Wright, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Inspector General Thomas H. McGrath, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Col. Green of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Dowd of the Twelfth, Major Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 17.—On Saturday next all the mines now in operation in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions will shut down work for the remainder of this year. A prominent official said: "It cannot fail to have a good effect upon the market. By the first of next year the stock on hand will be nearly exhausted, and there will be a brisk demand for all sizes of coal by that time."

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—William Fazard of Elizabethport, N. J., was this morning attacked by a negro, who demanded money, near Elk Ridge, Md. Fazard said he had none, and the negro assaulted him with a knife. Fazard's cries frightened away his assailant. The injured man was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, with three gashes in his throat.

Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The dispatch from Boston saying the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of the hymn "America," is in want in that city is denied by his son, S. F. Smith of this city. Mr. Smith says his father has a homestead valued at $10,000 in Boston and an income sufficient for all needs.

Ashland, Mass., Dec. 17.—A two-horse milk wagon, in which were a man and a boy, was struck by a Boston and Albany train at the Cordeville crossing this afternoon. The man and horses were killed and the boy fatally injured.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The steamers Montserrat and Keewenah are now overdue one week from Nanaimo. There was no sign of them whatever to-day. Their combined crews number fifty men.

Wellsville, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Samuel Cornell, aged eighty-seven, was this morning struck by an east-bound Erie train at Friendship and instantly killed.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

DR. DEPEW TALKS TO CATHOLICS

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING AT THE CATHEDRAL FAIR.

Believes, He Says, in Every Denomination, Catholic or Protestant, Striving to Enlarge Its Influence.

A large assemblage at the cathedral fair, at the Grand Central Palace, last evening listened to an address by Chauncey M. Depew, who, at the special invitation of Archbishop Corrigan, was the guest of the managers of the fair. On his arrival, Mr. Depew was received by Father Lavelle of the cathedral, and John D. Crimmins.

Father Lavelle made a brief speech of welcome and introduced Mr. Depew, who was received with cheers.

"Nothing could have drawn me from an engagement to speak, made over a month ago," said Mr. Depew, "but the resistless attraction of a request from my good friend, Archbishop Corrigan. I believe in fairs and the fair, the one being an inspiration of the other. The international education resulting from the influence of fairs is greater than from any other source.

"The international fairs of Paris, London, Vienna, and our own Chicago Exposition have enabled diverse civilization and races to learn each other's arts and to discover the grander lesson that this world is inhabited by different peoples endowed by a common humanity, all of which promotes the arts of peace and engenders good-will among nations.

"The church fair has a civilizing influence, and brings out the hard-fisted and miserly man, who has become such because he believed himself to be uninteresting and unattractive, and therefore lived within himself and distrusted the world. The young ladies surround him and tell him what a hero he is and what a benevolent countenance and mind he has; matrons pay him deference, to which he is unaccustomed, and he leaves the fair with an empty pocketbook and a big head, and he ever after continues to be a liberal man, under the impression that at last he has been appreciated.

"I am often criticised because I speak for all denominations and all creeds and for every organized and honest effort which professes charity or patriotism. The critic says these occasions represent warring creeds and antagonistic faiths, and, being at them all, I must be a hypocrite and all things to all men. My answer is that I have reached a period in life when I judge not by what people profess, but by what they do. If the basic principle is to improve and better the moral, intellectual, spiritual, or physical well-being of the people, I care not for the method, so long as it is proper, and judge of the efforts only by the results.

"I come out of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew Sunday morning, satisfied by the service and elevated by the sermon, and as I walk up Fifth Avenue I meet the crowds coming out of St. Patrick's Cathedral, satisfied and elevated by the spiritual influence which has been inspired within its walls, and I feel that they, in the same measure as myself and those who are with me, have been in the right place. I believe in churches and denominations, and I believe in every denomination doing the best it can to increase its membership and enlarge its influence, whether it be Catholic or Protestant."

Mr. Depew concluded with the hope that the fair would prove a great success and aid in clearing off the debt on the cathedral.

Father Lavelle thanked Mr. Depew in the name of the Archbishop and the managers of the fair, and said that he trusted Mr. Depew would live long to give expression to his cheering words of wit, eloquence, and genius.

John W. Goff had also been invited to speak, but sent to Father Lavelle his regrets that his engagements would not permit him to be present.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It carries an appropriation of $1,562,118, which is a decrease of $1,800 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Three thousand dollars is appropriated as compensation for the services rendered by John Bassett Moore in compiling the diplomatic correspondence of the Revolution. The salaries of the Consulates at Cape Town and Venice are increased $500. The Bureau of American Republics receives $28,000, which will be offset by the amounts paid by the other Governments for the support of the bureau.

Elevation of the Eyebrows.

Love and war, which played such important parts among pre-human ancestors, have left their mark upon children's actions to-day—an influence which can be easily discerned, though it may be sometimes obscured. Even such a matter as the elevation of the eyebrows during astonishment may be traced to the desire of the pre-human ancestors to erect the hair, in order to make themselves as big as possible, and therefore formidable to their foes, a habit which animals constantly exhibit when they are suddenly startled.

It is the noli-me-tangere principle, sometimes practiced with good cause, but at other times being the merest "bluff," a veritable trading under false pretenses. It is to this practice of erecting the hair that we owe the involuntary expression during extreme terror—that of the hair standing on end with fright. By disuse we have lost the voluntary power to control the muscles which perform the function of erecting the hair, but the involuntary power still remains. Such seems to be the explanation; at any rate, involuntary erection of the hair during terror is a well-known fact, treated of by Darwin.—The Nineteenth Century.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Christmas Cheer in Christmas Chairs.

Cheer that lasts through the year—through a lifetime, in a gift selection from our easy chair coterie.

Curious rug-covered chairs in Eastern shapes, anything but common, vastly comfortable. Carved oak and mahogany chairs with loose cushions and a back that takes the angle that suits the sitter. Turkish-covered leather and tapestry chairs. All so well put together—so skillfully, so conscientiously—that they defy time's wear and tear.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., near Broadway.

TAKE NOTICE—"A WISE MAN GIVETH books for holiday presents." Far wiser he who buyeth the books reasonably at PRATT'S, 6th Av., 12th St.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Discussion of the Measure in the Senate Yesterday.

ITS FRIENDS THINK IT WILL PASS

Senator Turpie Makes a Speech in Opposition to the Bill, Which He Declares to Be Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Although considerable cold water was thrown upon the Nicaragua Canal bill to-day in the Senate, the friends of the measure believe that it will receive the indorsement of that body. Some of them think it will reach a vote before the holiday recess.

Mr. Morgan, who has charge of the Senate bill, said this afternoon that he saw no serious obstacles in the way of the bill. The Senate bill, it will be remembered, differs in several respects from the canal bill which is now on the House calendar. In the latter the capital stock of the Maritime Company of Nicaragua is fixed at 830,000 shares at $100 each, while in the Senate bill it is fixed at $100,000,000, in one-hundred-dollar shares. Both bills provide for the holding of $70,000,000 of the stock of the company by the United States, the difference being that the Senate bill gives the old Maritime Company a larger bonus for its property and franchises than does the House bill. Senator Morgan prefers the Senate bill, but he would indorse the House measure in case it should prove to be more popular. Thus far he has not discovered any opposition worth mentioning.

Mr. Peffer consumed some of the time of the Senate to-day in attacking the bond provisions of the bill, and Mr. Turpie, while desiring it to be understood that he favored the construction of an isthmian canal, declared that the plan now contemplated was without a sound financial basis, and was, moreover, unconstitutional. Mr. Turpie will conclude his speech to-morrow.

Mr. Squire, in a short speech, took the ground that the building of the canal would be of inestimable benefit to the West. It is likely that the Urgent Deficiency bill will displace the Canal bill on Wednesday, but consideration of the latter will be resumed as soon as the Appropriation bill shall be out of the way.

The important speech of the day was Mr. Turpie's. He began by offering an amendment in the shape of an additional section for the appointment of three competent engineers—two of them army engineer officers—to make a survey and estimate of the canal on the line proposed by Mr. Menocal. He entertained grave doubts of the constitutionality of the pending measure, on the ground that the General Government had no right to subsidize or guarantee the paper of any corporation.

But, conceding that the measure was lawful, Mr. Turpie asked whether it was expedient; and he recalled the fact that all the assets of the triple-headed organization—the Maritime Construction Company, the Nicaragua Canal Company, and the Nicaraguan Central Dredging and Draining Company—had been sold in New-York two years ago for $287,000, under a decree of the United States court, and it had been said at the time that that sum was $125,000 more than the assets were worth. The only precedent which could be found for the proposed subvention was that of the Pacific Railroad Companies; and, although $125,000,000 was due to the Government under that subvention, the security which the Government had for its payment was ample as compared with the guarantee provided in the pending bill. There was no security there.

Mr. Turpie went on to state facts as to the Suez Canal, the Pan-American Canal, the Manchester Canal, and the Corinth Canal, and asserted that none of these was a Government enterprise, and that all of them were sea canals, which the proposed Nicaragua Canal was not. He sketched the history of the rise and fall of the Panama enterprise, which had neither the French Government nor the French banks behind it, but only the inspiration of the metropolitan press.

Mr. Turpie read a clause in the Nicaragua Canal charter providing that the United States should have no responsibility or give no guarantee for the debts of the company; and he asked with what sort of equity the canal company could come to Congress and ask the Government to guarantee its bonds to the amount of $70,000,000.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)—It does not do it.

Mr. Turpie—Then the company has taken a strange way of staying away. [Laughter.] This is the second time that the company has come here and asked for a subvention. That shows a degree of assurance bordering very closely on the margin of effrontery. There is not only a small residuum of sense in the appeal, but a still smaller residuum of sympathy.

Mr. Turpie went on to speak of the assurances that bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company could be easily placed in London and Amsterdam, and he asserted with much emphasis that if all the assets of the company were put up in a parcel and offered for sale in these cities they would not fetch $50. The failure of the Pan-American Canal project, which he most deeply deplored, was an advertisement to the world of the impossibility and unfeasibility of Isthmian canals. He declared that there was nothing in the Nicaragua enterprise. There was no interior credit in it, and no interior strength in it. As far as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was concerned, if that treaty contained an express provision permitting the United States to build the canal or requiring it to be built before the year 2000, he would be unwilling to vote for the pending measure or any similar one.

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) had remarked the other day, with a substratum of bitterness, that the Isthmus was still there and was still unpierced and untraversed. But the Government of the United States and the people of the United States were not responsible for that. The Almighty did not require impossibilities of man, and man had to be content with a little less dominion over the earth than its maker had.

Mr. Turpie gave the cost of the Suez Canal at $1,000,000 a mile, of the Corinth Canal at $1,000,000 a mile, and of the Manchester at $2,000,000 a mile, and said that the estimated cost of the Nicaragua Canal (twenty-six miles) was $87,000,000—about three and a third million dollars a mile. And it had been shown, he said, in various reports that it could not be commercially or financially a success. There was no commercial value in it, and could be none.

Mr. Turpie referred to the testimony of Capt. Eads as to the impracticability of the Panama Canal and of the Nicaragua Canal, and as to the perfect feasibility of the route of Tehuantepec, by rail or by canal. He also commented on the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Aspinwall, who were largely interested in West Indian, South American, and Pacific commerce, had had a survey of the Nicaragua route made in 1851 and had abandoned the enterprise, although they could have carried it on without asking a dollar from the United States Government or any other Government. If they had believed that the canal could have been built for $65,000,000, or for the $70,000,000 provided for in the bill, they would have built it and completed it within five years.

At this point Mr. Turpie suspended his argument, it being understood that he would resume in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) the privilege of the floor was granted for this week to the members of the New-Hampshire Council and of the Governor's staff, who are to be in Washington in connection with the ceremonies of placing statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol.

The House bill to bridge Newark Bay was passed with an amendment.

SUSPENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed After Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—This was suspension day, under the rules of the House, and before the Army Appropriation bill was called up by Chairman Outhwaite of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, succeeded in securing the passage of the bill to protect public forest reservations by a vote of 159 to 53. The bill as reported from the committee was amended so as to give free timber to miners and settlers on public lands.

The Army Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, was passed, carrying a total of $23,259,808.09; also, an urgent deficiency bill of $100,000, to continue the operations of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Wells, in opposing the bill to protect the forest reservations, said that it was being put through the House under whip and spur, no chance being given to show the rascality behind it. The proposed law gave the Secretary of the Interior, whoever he might be, authority to dispose of, with a single stroke of his pen, 50,000,000 acres of forest reserve. Some Secretaries had not been honest, and he was afraid that there might be dishonest ones in the future.

Mr. McRae, in reply, said that there was not one iota of truth in the statement made by the gentleman from Wisconsin that the bill was being urged by speculators and timber kings. Under the bill, the timber could only be cut when such cutting would benefit the reserve.

In Committe of the Whole, Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) explained the Army Appropriation bill briefly, and stated that he believed there was no desire on the Republican side to debate it.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) opposed the allotment of $10,000 for the support of the Apache Indians moved from Mount Vernon Barracks to Oklahoma. The promise was given last session, he said, that these bloodthirsty savages (Geronimo and his band) should not be sent West. The Secretary of War had broken faith in this matter, and sent these Indians to Fort Sill. He had also taken the cavalry out of Oklahoma and sent infantry there, the latter being useless for dealing with Indians.

Mr. Outhwaite said that last session it was understood that the criminal portion of Geronimo's band would not be sent West. This agreement, he understood, had been carried out by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Flynn thought not. Geronimo was at Fort Sill.

On motion of Mr. Sayres (Dem., Texas,) the amount appropriated for the longevity pay of enlisted men was reduced from $450,000 to $440,000. This amendment, he stated, was to offset the increase made in the Military Academy Appropriation bill for the pay of the men detailed at West Point.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite the law authorizing a retention of $4 a month of the pay of enlisted men for the first year of their service was repealed.

On a point of order made by Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) the paragraph transferring the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice was ruled out of the bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to locate a military post upon a tract of land comprising 1,000 acres situated near Spokane, Washington, upon the transfer to the United States of a good and sufficient title thereto. He explained that the Secretary of War and Gen. Schofield approved of the plan, and that it would result in the cosolidation of several posts in that part of the country.

An amendment offered by Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) to appropriate $9,000 for the erection of offices at Hot Springs developed a spicy colloquy between Terry and Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) as to the relative public spirit of the citizens of their respective States. The amendment was lost. The bill having been read throughout, it was reported to the House and passed.

The amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole reduced the total amount carried by the bill by $40,000, making it $23,259,808.09.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

To Reorganize the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Hawley to-day introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army. It is a bill prepared to meet the recommendations of Secretary Lamont in his annual report, and was published in full by The New-York Times last Friday.

DR. MACARTHUR AND THE SCHOOLS

Again Denies Making Certain Remarks About Teachers.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur sent a letter last night to the committee appointed by the Board of Education to investigate the charges he is alleged to have made that certain school teachers paid tribute to political leaders. Dr. MacArthur again denied having made the expressions credited to him, and invited the board to send a delegation to him to discuss school matters.

Commissioner Straus, Chairman of the School System Committee, and Commissioner Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers, were appointed as a sub-committee to wait on Dr. MacArthur and get his views on the school question. The subcommittee will probably call on him to-morrow.

The question of the reappointment of Henry Henschell as School Trustee of the Tenth Ward came up before the Committee on Nominations.

Commissioner Hubbell said he had heard from school teachers that Trustee Henschell would never make an appointment in his ward until he had consulted with the district leader.

"I have never been actuated," Mr. Henschell said to the committee, "by any desire to please a politician in making a recommendation. I have never been approached by any politician for the purpose of having a certain person nominated."

A committee of two was nominated to consider the matter and report next week.

WHITELAW REID'S HEALTH IMPROVED

He Expects to Spend Christmas at Cairo and Is Enjoying His Trip.

Certain Associated Press papers having published incorrect reports about the health of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, The Tribune authorizes the following statement:

A letter was received yesterday in The Tribune office from Mr. Whitelaw Reid, under date of Nov. 28. Mr. Reid wrote that he was then in Algiers, and was just starting on a trip south to Biskra, on the edge of the Sahara. He expected to sail from Algiers to Malta on Dec. 17. At Malta he intended to take the steamer for Alexandria and expected to spend his Christmas at Cairo. He wrote that he was greatly enjoying his trip, and that his health was very much improved.

Printer Polhemus Buried.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The body of John Polhemus, the veteran printer, who died at his residence in this village Dec. 14, was buried in the family plot in the Flushing Cemetery to-day. Funeral services were held last evening, the Rev. Dr. Smith of the Episcopal Church officiating. The floral offerings were profuse and very beautiful. Among them was one from the New-York Typothetae and a magnificent piece from the employes of Mr. Polhemus in New-York City, bearing in immortelles the words "Our Friend."

A Grave Robber Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—"Smiley" Jordan, colored, was killed while attempting to rob a grave in Mount Hope Cemetery last night.

Several graves in the cemetery have been desecrated recently. When Miss Morris was buried yesterday, her fiancé determined to watch her grave. Two men came at midnight and began digging. "Smiley" Jordan, a colored farmhand of the neighborhood, was killed, but his companion, a white man, escaped the bullets fired at him.

Capt. Reilly Examined Again.

The Board of Police Surgeons held a meeting at Police Headquarters yesterday and re-examined Police Captain Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street squad, who is on the sick list, and who has put in his application for retirement. The doctors will make their report to the Police Board to-day. Chief Surgeon Cook declined to state what conclusion the board had arrived at, but it is understood that the Captain was found to be in good physical condition, and able to perform police duty.

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For building up bodies that have lost strength in a long struggle with disease. For all ages and both sexes. A boon to convalescents as well as to all who feel that their vigor is declining.

GIVES KEEN APPETITE and NEW ZEST OF LIFE.

A true and reliable tonic that banishes the last lingering trace of old infirmity while warding off the attacks latent in bad air. Druggists and grocers will stop recommending other things if you insist on having Duffy's.

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Solid Silver Holiday Gifts.

Silver, in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays.

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The "Trajan," "La Reine," and "Luxembourg" spoons and forks—Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Pitchers, and all other articles required for table use.

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Toilet articles of every desceiption.

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Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, etc.

ENAMELLED SILVER.

A very choice collection of our own manufacture, which will repay inspection.

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A large assortment of small articles of latest design.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The invention of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., has, during the past thirty years, made a record in the cure of bronchial, throat and lung diseases that fairly entitles it to outrank all other advertised remedies for these affections. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing consumption of the lungs. Not every case, but we believe

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of all cases of consumption, in all its earlier stages, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

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Upholstery workrooms on the premises, at the service of patrons purchasing stuffs for furniture or curtains.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Agent Cook's Report to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital. The President, George Macculloch Miller, occupied the chair.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. W. T. Chambers, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Walter H. Lewis, Louis Stix, Hyman Blum, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, William Alexander Smith, Dr. Richard H. Derby, A. G. Agnew, Robert Olyphant, A. B. de Frece, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Henry Rosenwald, J. A. Stursberg, George P. Cammann, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mrs. J. A. Lowery.

The Lebanon Hospital was admitted to membership, making a total of thirty-six institutions now included in the association.

Frederick F. Cook, the general agent of the association, reported at length upon the progress of the collection now being made in the various trades, upon the Exchanges, and in public resorts generally. He said that boxes had been placed in many factories, in the stations of the elevated and other railways, and in scores of restaurants and general resorts. Appeals had also been sent to nearly 1,000 lodges of various orders. To the trades, about 4,000 subscription lists had been sent for use in individual establishments, while in those trades for which auxiliaries had been organized, committees were now engaged in an active canvass for subscriptions. The same is true of all the Exchanges, and the outlook is very encouraging.

"Hospital Sunday" will fall on Sunday after next. M

FENDERS.

Fire Irons and Standards, Fire Dogs
Brass and Iron Scuttles,
Bellows and Brushes,
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Coal Vases, Plate Warmers,
Trivets, etc., etc.

CHARLES JONES

920 Broadway, Cor. 21st S.
902 Sixth Ave., Cor. 51st St.

ACCUSSED OF COUNTERFEITING

Henry Thomas, Jr., Says He Made Money for Practice in Moulding—Arrests for Making Small Coins.

Henry Thomas, Jr., who was arrested by Secret Service agents last week at Suffern, N. Y., was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon on the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

Nelson Zabriskie appeared as counsel for the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney Ball represented the Government.

Henry Taylor of Hillburn, N. Y., bartender in the Mountain House at Suffern, said he knew the prisoner. Thomas had passed a counterfeit dollar at the bar last September, and again about a month ago, passed a spurious quarter in the same way. Taylor said he had marked the coins at the time and put them away. He identified the marked coins. He had never spoken to any one about the counterfeit money until three weeks ago, when the Secret Service agents went to Hillburn.

J. F. Slavin of Hillburn, a coremaker, said the defendant showed him three coins—a dollar, a half dollar, and a quarter, and said he had made them.

F. W. Snow, foreman of the Ramapo Iron Works at Hillburn, said Thomas had been employed there for the last three years. He heard Thomas tell Secret Service Agent Griffen last Tuesday that he had made a few counterfeit dollars and quarter dollars. He was present when Thomas's house was searched, and saw some tin and babbit metal found in the cellar. Some time ago some similar metal had been missed from the foundry.

M. F. Griffen, Secret Service Agent, said that he arrested Thomas last Tuesday, and that Thomas then told him that he had made a few counterfeit dollars and quarters. He had found in the basement of Thomas's house a metal pot, crucible, and metal used for making spurious coins.

For the defence James Anderson, a blacksmith of Hillburn, testified that he had known the defendant over two years. Thomas had shown him one year ago one dollar and one quarter dollar piece which he said he had made for his child to bite. They were rough and unfinished.

Thomas then took the stand. He said that he was a cleaner of castings. He had never knowingly passed any counterfeit money on Mr. Taylor or any one else. He had, he said, told Agent Griffen that he had made two one-dollar pieces, two quarters, and two half-dollars. He never made them with the intention of passing them as good money. He made them in practicing the trade of molding, which he was learning. They were made of lead left in the house by a plumber. He had put a ring through one of the dollar pieces, and his child wore it around its neck. The other coins he put in the fire a year ago, at the suggestion of his wife, who had said they were poor things to keep about the house.

The prisoner was held in $1,500 for trial.

James and Louis Laondarites, brothers, of 43 Oliver Street, were held in $5,000 bail each yesterday by Commissioner Shields for examination on a charge of making counterfeit fifty, twenty-five, and ten-cent pieces. Broken molds, metal crucibles, and other implements for making spurious coins were found in their rooms Sunday night by Secret Service agents.

Raymond Dominica was held in $1,500 bail for examination on a charge of selling counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces.

Frank Astonia was convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday of trying to pass a counterfeit two-dollar bill on Antonio Monrame, a fruit dealer at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.

M'KEAN LED TWO LIVES

SENSATIONAL STORY OF THE NASHUA CASHIER'S DOUBLE ROLE.

An Honored Citizen and ex-Mayor at Home and a Commercial Traveler with a Family in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—An evening paper, referring to its Nashua (N. H.) special, which says that Embezzling Cashier Frank A. McKean of the Indian Head National Bank, is liable to return there, and that his friends would come to his rescue and save him from punishment, says that, in view of what has been learned to-day, this action is extremely doubtful.

The paper explains its meaning in a long story of McKean's double life, which has up to date been scarcely more than hinted at in the newspapers. According to this story, long before his marriage this double life was begun.

McKean was better known in various circles in Boston than in Nashua, but not as Frank McKean. In Boston he was an insurance agent and a commercial traveler and unmarried. In Nashua, N. H., he was Frank McKean, cashier of the Indian Head Bank, and ex-Mayor, honored, respected, and trusted by all who knew him.

In his career in Boston, always as the commercial traveler, McKean met a woman who changed the whole career of his life. His double life, begun in order to enjoy himself with a greater feeling of security, now commenced in earnest. He established her in a splendid flat; and where he spent dollars in Nashua, he now spent hundreds. Later on, the woman, who now passed as his wife, bore him children, and, instead of a flat, a house was taken. The neighbors only knew her as the wife of the commercial man, who was traveling the major portion of his time.

It was there that McKean presumably spent much of the money which belonged to others. The commercial man's son had to receive a first-class education; also his two daughters. The son, if not the daughters, knows to-day who paid for that education. They know that their father is something more than a commercial traveler; they know that he is a fugitive from justice.

It is believed that when the exposure came, McKean went at once to his Boston house, and, while its mistress denies that she has any idea of his whereabouts, her extreme nervousness does not seem to bear out her assertion. When seen this afternoon by a gentleman who knew McKean in both rôles, she declared that the suggestion that matters would be fixed up if McKean would return was only a ruse, and that he would be foolish to believe in any such promises, if made by the Directors. The impression was conveyed by her manner that the woman, while thinking a good deal of McKean, was really more fearful for herself, realizing fully what his conviction means to her.

Has Not Received Linson's Report.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Gov. Flower returned here from New-York City to-night. He said that he had not received the report of Referee Linson in the District Attorney Fellows case, and that the report that he had removed Col. Fellows was not true.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Annie Russell Returns to Her First Character, Esmeralda.

WILSON BARRETT AS A ROMAN FATHER

"The Amazons" in View Again at the Lyceum Theatre and William Collier Has a Brand New Comic Play.

"Esmeralda" is just the play to take the girls to see, when they come home from school for the holidays. It is as pure as the snow blossom and as delicately fragrant as the garden rose of June, and as wholesome as What's-his name's food for infants. It was revived at Palmer's Theatre last evening with quite unexpected success, for the public taste has seemed to run lately in the direction of big shows—of operetta set with bewildering magnificence and adorned with female beauty in great array, of spectacle, and of plays that shock as well as charm. Yet not only was the house crowded, but the audience thoroughly enjoyed the play. There was no lack of genuine applause and laughter.

"Esmeralda" is a typical Madison Square Theatre play of the administration of the Messrs. Mallory and Mr. Daniel Frohman. It has not been seen in this city, in a prominent place, since its long run, twelve years ago. The cast then was remarkably strong, as it included John E. Owens as the North Carolina farmer, Agnes Booth as the smart American girl, dwelling in Paris, and Annie Russell, then a débutante, as the young heroine. Miss Russell has not since changed greatly in appearance, and still fits the pretty character of Esmeralda perfectly. The simple naturalness of her acting is delightful. Mr. Holland, who succeeds to the rôle of the henpecked farmer, scarcely belongs to the school of Owens, and he has made most of his triumphs in late years in characters that have required a show of good breeding. Old Rogers, however, is not a difficult part for an actor so skillful and versatile. His portrayal is well composed and free from exaggeration, and consistent in speech and bearing. Miss Harned is a pleasing representative of Nora, to which she lends a large share of personal beauty and a piquant manner, and Mr. Henley is acceptable as Estabrook.

Indeed, the present cast is in all respects satisfactory, and doubtless the acted story of the little girl of the North Carolina mountains, who was suddenly transplated to gay Paris and fashionable life, and pined all the while for her rustic lover and the old log house, will bring tears of gentle sympathy to many young eyes during the holiday season; while the agreeable and easily-appreciated humor with which her humble romance is mingled will increase the merriment of Christmas time.

Elbert Rogers	E. M. Holland
Lydia Ann	Minnie Monk
Esmeralda	Annie Russell
Dave Hardy	C. J. Richman
Estabrook	E. J. Henley
Jack Desmond	Reub Fax
Nora Desmond	Virginia Harned
Kate Desmond	Madeline Bouton
Marquis de Montessin	Thomas Terriss
George Drew	Henry Talbot

WILSON BARRETT AS VIRGINIUS.

A Showy Production of Knowles's Tragedy at the American.

As Virginius, Wilson Barrett looks well and acts with sufficient strength and the tact of an experienced and tasteful actor. He does not force the scene even in the famous "patience" speech. His posing is apt to be a trifle too elaborate, but his poses are all graceful. He sets "Virginius" with fine pictures. The tragedy has not been so well done here since the McCullough days. What it all lacks is moving passion.

It is not so much that Mr. Barrett's elocution is often indistinct, and sometimes unpleasantly affected, but that he does not succeed in adequately expressing, with Knowles's words, (which have been of great service to many fine actors,) the intensity of paternal love, the ardor of the patriot, the fury of the outraged Roman. He is splendid to look at, and often highly effective, but he misses the ideal of Virginius.

Yet there is no nobler Roman than he now in sight, and west side audiences are right in their admiration of him. The people who went to the American Theatre last evening enjoyed the old tragedy immensely. Their hearts went out to unhappy Virginia. They exulted when Servia rebuked the citizens for their cowardice. They applauded Sheridan Knowles and Wilson Barrett without discriminating between them, but with genuine enthusiasm.

The general performance was not brilliant, but so good a stage manager as Mr. Barrett can always do much with ordinary material. Mr. McLeay's conception of Appius as a Roman Uriah Heep is not to be condemned off-hand, but his execution of the conception is too grotesque to be effective. It lacks the dignity of tragedy. There is picturesqueness in the Caius Claudius of Mr. Percyvtl, while Miss Jeffries is a fairly competent Virginia, and Miss Hoffman makes nearly all that could be made of the sympathetic distress and vehement wrath of Servia.

"A BACK NUMBER" IN HARLEM.

William Collier and His Company at Hammerstein's Opera House.

William Collier brought to the city last night "A Back Number," written for him by Edward E. Kidder, and produced it at the Harlem Opera House. He has a snug company, and since his own powers of entertainment have never been better, a brisk, moving play would have been well treated at his hands.

The merits of Mr. Kidder's effort are negative. It is woven too loosely for a play. The story is spun out at greater length than is suitable for a sketch. A passable performance is the best that could be expected with it. Mr. Collier's company certainly gave it that.

Interest attached to the performance in that it furnished Mr. Collier opportunity to display himself in contrasting lines. Having become adept in farce, he has set out now to show that he is good for something else as well. "A Back Number" is a name applied to a plodding schoolmaster in a country district. He has a ne'er-do-well brother, whose antics reveal Mr. Collier as the public has learned to know him. The schoolmaster's part had not been overweighted, and he carried it easily, promising well for a rôle more pretentious should his ambition reach that way.

Distinctive praise is deserved for playwright and actor for keeping "A Back Number" free from the cheap tricks of a variety show. The action preserves its locale throughout, and is not interrupted by gimcracks, which performers able to be funny might have been tempted to introduce. Whatever of weakness it betrays, the play does not make the mistake of stepping out of its natural limits. The story is laid in a rural district, and there it remains. It hinges on the scheme of a city man to entrap a girl for her money. The schoolmaster upsets the scheme and wins the girl, whom he has loved.

Mr. Kidder has not succeeded in lifting rural life much out of the commonplace. His innovations upon it lack plausibility. Mr. Collier's company can make it go if success is in it, but probably he is fortunate that his reputation in the city as a star can wait for something more worthy of his talent. He had a large and kindly audience.

Benjamin Bennett	William Collier
Shiftless Ike	
John Felton	George W. Leslie
Roxbury Codd	James R. Smith
Horace Fanning	H. A. Smith
Jim Latham	M. L. Heckter
Toddy Tufts	Edward Clark
Miriam Arnold	Louise Allen Collier
Abby Hull	Belle Bucklin
Hannah Codd	Helen Reimer
Laurel Fanning	Mattie Earle

More Pictures Called "Living."

Another series—the third—of living pictures was put on view at Koster & Bial's last evening. As a whole, it is quite equal to its predecessors, there or elsewhere, and half a dozen of the new groups are perhaps the best things in this particular line New-York has ever seen.

That the people who arrange these pictures are making appreciable progress in the direction of artistic merit could hardly be doubted by anybody who attentively observed last night's exhibition. Violence of color is no longer the most noticeable characteristic of the backgrounds, the lighting has reached perfection, and true pictorial, instead of inanely sentimental, effect seems in most instances to be the object sought. Exclusive dependence for interest, moreover, is not now placed upon "the altogether." Of that there was, indeed, not a little to be seen last night, but its relative proportion to the more-or-less or the not-at-all was by no means so overwhelming as in the past. This apparent tendency toward clothes must, of course, be commended, but, while doing so, it is by no means necessary to assert that the nude should be banished completely. To do so would certainly be to rob this particular series of its most effective pictures, of those most truly beautiful and most really artistic. That is a fact, lamentable or not, just as one may choose to look at the matter. Whoever could see in the reproduction of Doré "Paul and Francesca" even a shadow of impropriety is to be sincerely pitied, and the "Birth of a Naiad," extremest of them all, perhaps, was a pretty fancy, and absolutely nothing else, for moderately civilized beings.

Quite as admirable as these, and no more so, was the familiar "Rock of Ages," with its white-clad figure gleaming in front of the dark waves and an angry sky. "Custer's Last Stand" reproduced Mr. Remington's work by no means ill. Other pictures that deserved notice were "In Vino Veritas," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Love is Lighter than a Butterfly."

The variety part of the week's programme is a good one. Cinquevalli has come back with a new set of juggles—if that is what jugglers have; Flora Irwin imitates Lottie Gilson fairly well, while Mlle. Petrescu dances on her hands and Mr. Jules Levy on his cornet's most sacred rights and feelings.

"The Amazons" at the Lyceum.

"The Amazons," which drew large audiences at the Lyceum for many weeks last season, was revived there last night for a fortnight only, though its reception was warm enough to justify a longer run. The cast has not been changed, except in the substitution of Isabel Irving for Georgia Cayvan in the part of Lady Noelline. Miss Irving fits well into the picture and plays with all needful skill. Miss Tyree and Miss Florence are still the other girl "brothers" of the house of Castelljordan, Mr. Kelcey the amiable young Viscount, Mr. Fritz Williams the voluble and ingenious French youth, and Mr. Gottschalk the debilitated but imperious scion of the crusaders, while the personal dignity and impressive elocution of Mrs. Walcot are as invaluable as ever in the long conversational scene with which the play begins, Mr. Walcot makes a living personage of the benevolent rural clergyman, Mrs. Whiffen contributes a droll embodiment as the military "trainer" of the "boys," and Mr. Tarleton's little sketch of the complacent and watchful gamekeeper is exactly in harmony with the general picture.

It would be difficult to say how this cast could be improved. With it every possible point in Mr. Pinero's string of merry conceits is made effective. In some cases the success is due to extraordinary personal fitness, in others to absolute art. Mr. Williams's portrayal of the Frenchman, for instance, differs from anything else he has done, except in its merit. And the whole performance is tuned to one key, showing the guidance of a competent stage manager.

Tony Pastor's Theatre.

One of the novelties at Tony Pastor's Theatre last evening was the first appearance in America of Miss Kitty Nolan of the London music halls. She is an Irish ballad singer of agreeable presence, and she is likely to be a favorite here. This week's bill is otherwise unusually interesting.

John and Emma Ray, an "eccentric comedy team" from California, are new-comers. Madge Ellis, Imogene Caner, Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, Eadward and Josie Evans, W. F. Kaye and Ada Henry, Gracie and Reynolds, and Harry and Marie Brunelle are also in the bill, as well as Mr. Pastor himself.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Mr. Sothern began the second week of his engagement at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, last night, as the vivacious but sentimental hero of Marguerite Merington's "Captain Lettarblair." In no other play of this popular actor's repertory are pleasing sentiment and humor more skillfully mingled and contrasted. The piece wears well, and it is excellently acted in every part and beautifully placed on the stage. The last half of the week Mr. Sothern will revive "The Highest Bidder."

Next Monday Lillian Russell and her associates will appear at the Columbia in the magnificent revival of "The Grand Duchess."

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Mr. Mansfield began a week's engagement at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, presenting Bernard Shaw's clever satirical play called "Arms and the Man," the skillful performance of which was enjoyed by a large audience. Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of Bluntschli is admirable in every tone and pose, while the charming Raina of Beatrice Cameron is a fitting companion piece.

Satirical comedy, however, will not have a too prominent place in Mr. Mansfield's programme, for during the week he will act Napoleon Bonaparte, Beau Brummell, Baron Chevrial, and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

"A Gaiety Girl" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—"A Gaiety Girl" made her first appearance in Washington to-night, and speedily sang and danced her way into the good graces of a fashionable audience, that tested the capacity of Albaugh's Grand Opera House. For the first time in several weeks Harry Monkhouse resumed his familiar rôle of Dr. Brierly, with all the vim and unction that marked his performances at Daly's Theatre. He made a distinctive personal hit. Of the other men in the cast, Fred Kaye as Major Barclay provoked the greatest merriment and won the most applause.

Of all the Gaiety girls, it was reserved for dainty Grace Palatta, in the part of the French maid, to carry off the honors. Her chic, her naïveté, and her beauty of face and figure quickly won the admiration of the house and established her as a favorite. Pretty Decima Moore also made an excellent impression, and stately Maude Hobson as Lady Virginia was artistically effective.

Among the occupants of the boxes were Sir Julian Pauncefote and party, Senators McMillan and Butler, and several other social and political celebrities. The engagement promises to be a success.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Rose Coghlan as Lady Gay Spanker.—Rose Coghlan will give the first performance of "London Assurance" at the Star Theatre since 1880 on Thursday evening of this week. The last performance was given on May 31 of that year for the benefit of the late W. R. Floyd. In the cast at that time were John Gilbert, John T. Raymond, Frederic Robinson, Henry Edwards, Maurice Barrymore, Stella Boniface, and Rose Coghlan. Miss Coghlan promises a very excellent performance Thursday night. Frederic de Belleville will be seen as Sir Harcourt Courtly; John T. Sullivan as Dazzle, Henry Jewett as Charles Courtly, Maxine Elliott as Grace Harkaway, and Miss Coghlan as Lady Gay Spanker. At the benefit to Mr. Floyd Miss Coghlan was the Lady Gay and Mr. Floyd played Dolly Spanker. This will be a most interesting revival.

—Eden Musée.—The Chamber of Horrors, that historic and blood-curdling department of the Eden Musée, has been undergoing a transformation during the last week. Group after group illustrating the results of crime is being cleaned and rearranged. The Musée artists took possession last week, and their work so far is effective. The famous group of the triumphal entry of Mohammed II. into Constantinople after he had starved the inhabitants into defeat has been entirely recast.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Many droll and humorous things distinguish the musical clowning of the Dixon brothers at Proctor's, and there is another foreign novelty, the Fletcher Trio, whose trick roller skating is wonderfully good. "Penelope," the twenty-minute operetta, is given with a good deal of spirit by Susie Kirwin, Ben Lodge, and others, and in the miscellaneous vaudeville there are Frank Moran, the Claflin sisters, Lady Seabert, and the Daileys.

—Grand Opera House.—As Widow Warren in a condensed version of Holcroft's famous comedy, "The Road to Ruin," Mrs. John Drew appeared at the Grand Opera House last night, to begin a week's engagement there. Her performance of the antique coquette was as nimble and spirited as ever. Mr. Sydney Drew acted Goldfinch and Mrs. Sydney Drew Sophia.

—Broadway Theatre.—The Bostonians found it almost impossible to present all of the changes contemplated in "Prince Ananias" at the Broadway last night, but the new edition of the libretto will be ready by the middle of the week. Business at the Broadway continues to be good, and "Prince Ananias" is now well into the second month.

—St. James Hall.—In the little theatre at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street Mr. Richard Golden began an engagement last evening as Jed Prouty, the rustic sage of Bucksport, Me. There is just enough truth to nature in this portrayal to make its broad humor enjoyable.

ANOTHER WARNING FOR DUPES

Ambassador Bayard Repeats the Statements of Other Ministers About "Unclaimed Estates."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Ambassador Bayard, in a letter to the Secretary of State, repeats a warning frequently given before by the American Ministers in London, but which will probably continue to be disregarded by credulous dupes, as to the existence of vast unclaimed fortunes in England awaiting American heirs.

Taking for his text the recent conviction in the English courts of "Col." James Frazier Jacquess, an accomplice of Howell Thomas, already undergoing a term of imprisonment for swindling American claimants in connection with the mythical "Powneley estate," Mr. Bayard says:

The occasion seems opportune for the Department of State to give all practicable publicity to these criminal proceedings, for the benefit of those over-sanguine and credulous persons in the United States who may be tempted by reports of unclaimed fortunes in this country awaiting American heirship. The condition of law in this country does not favor the division of estates, and the Statutes of Limitation and Repose rigidly prevent the collection of stale and antiquated claims.

Supposed claimants in the United States to property in England should turn a deaf ear to the enticements of advertising claim agents, and, by consulting any British or American practitioner of character and standing, can ascertain whether there is any justification for legal pursuit, which, in not one case out of a thousand, will be discovered to exist.

Reunion of the Eleventh Army Corps.

The Eleventh Army Corps Association will celebrate its fifth annual reunion this evening by a dinner at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Gen. Di Cesnola, Carl Schurz, Gen. J. T. Lockman, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, and others. Col. Hamlin of Bangor, Me., will read his last paper on the battle of Chancellorsville.

To Settle West Virginia's Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—The commission constituted by an act of the last session of the Legislature to effect, if possible, a settlement with West Virginia of that State's portion of the debt of the original State will meet here again to-morrow. At its last meeting the commission organized and placed itself in position to receive overtures from the holders of West Virginia certificates.

Lin Fung Chuen Arrives.

On the steamer Seneca, which arrived yesterday morning from Havana, was Lin Fung Chuen, who has been appointed an attaché of the Chinese Embassy, at Washington. Mr. Chuen visits the United States for the first time, having been stationed in Peru and Havana, where he learned English.

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A NEW OPERA PRODUCED

First Performance of Bemberg's "Elaine" in New-York.

A NOVELTY AT THE METROPOLITAN

A Graceful Work Which Has Already Been Heard with Pleasure in England.

Tennyson's "Idyls of the King" are again before us as operatic material. Goldmark's "Merlin" will be remembered as a former production based upon these tender and sensitive poems. The new work is called "Elaine." The book is by Paul Ferrier and the music by Herman Bemberg, a young gentleman born in Buenos Ayres, but nurtured in the atmosphere of Paris. He had the distinction of being the pupil of the lamented Bizet, and he has learned something of his art from other French masters. His "Elaine" was performed for the first time in America at the Metropolitan Opera House last night.

The story of Lancelot and Elaine is only a fairly good one for operatic purposes. It required a small exercise of ingenuity on the part of M. Ferrier to adapt it to the requirements of the stage. The emotions of love, despair, and jealousy were ready to his hand; but he very properly decided that for dramatic purposes the death motive needed a little accentuation. The story of Tennyson's poem is too familiar to need repetition here. It will be recalled that Elaine simply pines away and dies of a broken heart when she finds that her love for Lancelot is hopeless. M. Ferrier has made the jealous Queen Guinevere deal the fatal blow by sending back to Elaine the silken scarf which the maid had given Lancelot to wear at the tourney. This apparent evidence of Lancelot's indifference is too great for the tender heart, and it breaks. In another important respect the libretto of the opera departs from the original story. On the stage it was imperative that Lancelot should love Elaine. In the poem the knight says to King Arthur:

"Good she was, and true,
But loved me with a love beyond all love
In women, whomsoever I have known,
Yet to be loved makes not to love again."

In Act I., Scene 2, of the opera, Lancelot, at a window after all the others in the Castle of Astolat have retired, pours out his love in a long soliloquy. Again in the last scene of the opera he soliloquizes and cries, "Elaine, je t' adore!" Guinevere joins him, and a scene of bitter recrimination tells him of her act of revenge. It is after this that the dead body of Elaine is borne by the river to the feet of the despairing Lancelot.

It will be seen from this brief explanation of the changes that M. Ferrier has sought to deepen the musical possibilities of the contrast between Guinevere and Elaine, and to supply Lancelot with a dramatic motive. To make him indifferent to Elaine, as in the poem, would be to make him theatrically useless. The opera is in four acts, and the leading episodes are arranged with no little skill. In the first scene we have the guilty love of Lancelot and Guinevere; in the second, the pure love of Elaine, and the dawn of a kindred feeling in the heart of the knight. Act II. is given over to the tourney, which is described by the excited chorus. Act III. reveals Lancelot at the hermit's, helpless in the meshes of his guilty love, and Elaine at the beginning of her misery. Act III. shows forth the revenge of the Queen and the death of the "lily maid." The contents of Act IV. have already been noted.

In setting these scenes to music, M. Bemberg has followed the modern French method. He has abandoned, almost as a matter of course, any attempt to make use of the old-fashioned formulae of recitative, and has molded his dialogue in that accompanied arioso which is a familiar feature of the modern lyric drama. The passage from this to pure melodic form is, of course, simple, and not abrupt. It may be said at once that the facility with which M. Bemberg passes from one form to the other, maintaining always a flowing, melodious accompaniment in the orchestra, is one of the most excellent manifestations of his skill in the handling of musical material. In addition to this skill, we must note that the more salient features of M. Bemberg's music are grace, flexibility, elegance, and tenderness. These are qualities well suited to the musical investituae of such a story as that of "Elaine." The tragic element is reduced to the matter of a death by reason of disappointment in love. Now, it has been said by a great master that "men have died and worms have eaten them, but not for love." Whether this be true or not, no one in these days is likely to throb with lasting sorrow over a maid who pines away for a man. Elaine is gentle, sweet, lovable; but she does not inspire. It is not remarkable, therefore, that M. Bemberg's music never assumes heroic proportions, even when it expounds itself in the form of knightly fanfares breathed through trumpets.

There are all the pomp and circumstance of chivalry about the music of the scene in the lists, and there is a fair amount of manly tenderness in the music of Lancelot. But it cannot be said that M. Bemberg's strength lies in musical characterization. His music is pictorial rather than spiritual, scenic rather than psychologic. Occasionally, when he gets hold of a good elementary rhythm with an undulatory movement, he appears to be thoroughly happy, and he writes with pleasure to himself and his auditors. This is notably the case with Elaine's love ballad in the second scene, and with the chorus preceding the tourney. It is also the case, though less notably, with the duo for Lancelot and Guinevere in the first scene. The entrance of Lancelot in the second scene gives the composer the incentive to write one of his most eloquent passages. Here, indeed, he fairly justifies his claim to lyric stature; but it is not often he rises to this height.

For the most part M. Bemberg's music is, as we have already intimated, more conspicuous for grace and gentle charm than for intensity of passion or for power. Certainly no one could suspect this composer of ever being anything but amiable. But he has displayed in one part of his work the ability to be serious far beyond what the earlier parts of the opera would lead one to suspect. This is in the scene in the hermit's cave. This begins with some dignified measures for the Hermit and Elaine, and at the entrance of Gavain it rises to something like energy. The entire remainder of the scene is beautiful in its warm and flowing expression of sentiment. This one scene is enough to stamp M. Bemberg as a young man of promise. It gave to M. Jean de Reszke and Mme. Melba their best opportunity last night, and these two singers, but especially the former, made the most of it. It should be added here that M. Bemberg's orchestration is at all times rich, sonorous, and interesting.

The production of the opera was in every way creditable to the managers of the Opera House. To be sure, the audience did laugh at the struggle of the knights on horseback in the tournament scene; but audiences are notoriously given to laughing at spectacular effects of this kind. The horse on the stage of a theatre is a nuisance and a nightmare, and his employment should be abolished forever. He is the deadly enemy of the playhouse, and exposes its shams at every step. The scenery, however, was good, the costumes new, tasteful, and appropriate, and the groupings generally picturesque.

It need hardly be said that the performance was good. To be sure, Mme. Melba is not an ideal Elaine, so far as acting goes, for her chief method of indicating maidenly grief is by clasping her hands and looking up. But her voice suits the music to perfection. Lancelot is one of Jean de Reszke's own parts; it fits him like a good glove, and he acts and sings it con amore. The other members of the cast acquitted themselves with credit, and the orchestra under Signor Mancinelli played excellently. The cast was as follows:

Lancelot	M. Jean de Reszke
Astolat	M. Plancon
Lavaine	M. Maugulere
Gauvain	M. Castelmary
King Arthur	Signor Abramoff
L'Ermite	M. Edouard de Reszke
Elaine	Mme. Melba
Torre	Mlle. Bauermeister
Un Menstrel	Mme. Van Cauteran
Reine Genievre	Mme. Mantelli

FORCED TO EXECUTE HIMSELF

THE SOUTH WINDSOR MURDERER PAYS THE EXTREME PENALTY.

First Trial of the New Automatic Gallows in the Connecticut State Prison Successful.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—The South Windsor murderer, John Cronin, who shot Albert J. Skinner in that town a year and a half ago, was executed in the State prison, at Wethersfield, this morning soon after midnight. The execution was the first to take place under the new law requiring the death penalty to be carried out at the State prison.

The new automatic hanging machine, owned by the State, was used for the first time. It is an improvement upon the Colorado hydraulic gallows. It was built by one of the convicts, James H. Rabbett of Stamford, an ingenious mechanic who was recently pardoned out. The State Board of Pardons unsuccessfully objected to it as compelling the executed man to commit suicide. An arrangement of shot in a cylinder is substituted for the hydraulic features in the Colorado hanging machine.

The gallows lifts the victim suddenly into the air six feet. This movement is caused by the rapid descent of a weight of 312 pounds at the other end of a rope, furthest from the noose. The knot of the noose is adjusted just behind the left jaw, and as the rope becomes taut by the falling of the weight, the full force of a blow of 312 pounds is concentrated upon the knot, breaking the neck instantly. The body then falls to within two feet of the platform upon which the condemned man stood.

This device has superseded the trap "drop" in almost all modern gallows. The peculiarity of the gallows is in the method of controlling the drop of the weight. The condemned man, standing upon an iron plate two feet square, by his weight releases a sliding valve at the bottom of a cylinder containing fifty pounds of shot. As the shot runs out, a lever connection holding the weight in place is released, the weight drops, and all is over. The movement of the shot can be accelerated or retarded by the pressure of the foot upon a lever. From the time the noose is adjusted and the condemned man is on the plate to the drop of the weight is thirty seconds or less, as the official in charge may determine.

The first trial of the machine at this morning's execution was successful. Cronin's neck was broken, and he lost consciousness instantly, after stepping on the fatal plate. There was no strangling or other repulsive feature to the execution.

The crime for which Cronin paid the extreme penalty of the law was committed Oct. 6, 1893. Albert J. Skinner, who had, in a joking way, intimated that Cronin was his "dog," was eating breakfast with his five-year-old daughter on the morning of that day in his home, at South Windsor, when Cronin suddenly appeared, and drawing a revolver discharged five of its chambers at his victim. One shot took effect in the back of Skinner, and proved fatal.

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MR. FISH IN MR. PLATT'S OVERCOAT

A Story Related in a Discussion of the Speakership Contest and a Listener's Application Thereof.

Hamilton Fish was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, accompanied by Louis F. Payn and others who sympathize with him in his contest for the Speakership.

Mr. Fish said he was so confident that he had won the fight that he thought there was nothing more to do "but the shouting."

"I shall have no more sleepless nights over it," he said. "I have heard from several Assemblymen to-day who are for me. I am confident I have won."

Speaker Malby, who was at his headquarters, in the same hotel, and some who are his warm supporters, were about the only ones who challenged Mr. Fish's statements.

The question was asked how, when, and why Mr. Fish's boom had been growing so steadily of late, and if, after long years of legislative experience as an anti-Platt man, he had at last received Mr. Platt's support.

In reply to a question put by a reporter for The New-York Times to a local Republican, this incident was related:

"About a week and a half or two weeks ago Mr. Fish appeared in one of the corridors of the hotel one evening wearing an overcoat the sleeves of which reached only about half way from the elbows to the wrists. Mr. Fish stopped to speak to a friend, and the friend said:

"'What's the matter with your coat, Fish? You've traded with somebody.'

"Mr. Fish had not noticed that anything was wrong, but when his attention was called to the misfit he proceeded to take it off and examine it: Mr. Fish is a very tall, slender man, and his arms are long. The overcoat had been made for a much shorter man. Investigation showed that the coat belonged to none other than ex-Senator Platt.

"Now, Governor-elect Morton was in the same hotel the same night, and had a long talk with Mr. Fish and Mr. Platt. I don't know what may have been said about the Speakership, but Mr. Fish must have been in a state of exaltation not to have noticed the small coat, and he must also have been within reaching distance of Mr. Platt's overcoat.

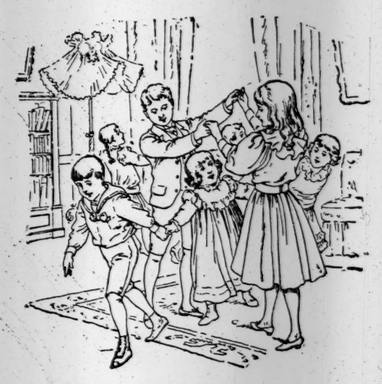
"It was about that time that the Fish boom began to get strong."

"So he not only got into the Platt collar, but into the ex-Senator's overcoat as well," sententiously remarked one of the listeners.

Coachmen to Form a Club.

About twenty private coachmen, most of them Germans, met at 79 East Fourth Street last night to form a coachman's social club. No organization was perfected, but it is expected that another meeting will be held next Monday night, at which officers will be elected.

It was rumored that Irishmen were to be excluded, but this was denied by those present last night. Any man with good recommendations and of good habits can become a member. There was a similar club eight years ago, of which Adolph Koch was President.



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By Mrs. A. G. Lewis

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Virginius.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Madison Square, South—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:15—Musical Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Nemesis.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Old Jed Prouty.
333 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	35	47	3:30 P. M.	35	49
6 A. M.	33	47	6 P. M.	35	40
9 A. M.	34	48	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	35	52	12 P. M.	31	37

Average temperature yesterday.....44⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

STATE AND CITY CARE OF THE INSANE.

The financial reason is by no means the only reason why the care of the indigent insane, now provided for by the city, should be transferred to the State, though that would be sufficient if other things were equal. Under the State care system, established by the law of 1890 and carried into effect on the 1st of October, 1893, the annual cost of maintaining the institutions of the State is about $1,400,000, and a tax of one-third of a mill is imposed upon the assessed value of property for its support. This city has to bear about 45 per cent. of this expense, and at the same time it provides for its own insane at a cost which exceeded $800,000 last year. The law provides for including New-York and Kings Counties, the only ones now exempt, in the State care system whenever their local authorities make the necessary application and offer to transfer their "buildings, land, appurtenances, and equipment" used for asylums to the State on terms and conditions to be specified and finally agreed upon. The transfer has been repeatedly recommended by the Commission in Lunacy, which has charge of the administration of the State system.

This recommendation has not been based upon a desire to relieve the city of the burden, or to add to that of the State, but upon the opinion that it is in the interest of a better care of the insane under a general and harmonious system. The commission made a careful examination of the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Hart's Islands, and at Central Islip, and found the accommodations still inadequate and the system of administration and maintenance deficient in some important respects. It considers the proximity of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island to the institutions used for the care of paupers and criminals as altogether objectionable, and advises the concentration of the institutions for the insane upon Ward's Island and at Islip, and a considerable extension of the accommodations. This would involve the expense of new "buildings, appurtenances, and equipment," to some extent.

The strongest objection brought against the city system is the lack of separate and competent administration, specially adapted for the care of the insane, such as has been established by the State. Our asylums are under the charge of the Board of Charities and Correction, which has also to deal with the institutions for the care of criminals and paupers. If there were no ground for the charge that this board is apt to be under political control, it would still be obvious that it cannot be well fitted for the exercise of such wholly different functions. The care of asylums for the insane calls for special qualifications, and these are not likely to be possessed, and as a matter of fact are not possessed, by our Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The members of the State Commission in Lunacy are selected for just such qualifications, and are exclusively devoted to the duties which they imply. The new Constitution makes it a permanent body, which the Legislature cannot displace, and secures to it the supervision of all institutions for the care and treatment of the insane. This supervision will extend in a general way to our city institutions in any case, but the commission will have no power of control over them unless they are placed under the State system. The advantages of the transfer would be very great for the city. It would not only be relieved of the cost of maintaining its separate system and of the extension and improvement which it needs, but it would receive a fair compensation for the property it now holds for this use, which might be applied to the improvement of institutions devoted to other purposes. The care of the insane would be brought into harmony with that provided in the rest of the State, and placed in charge of a competent expert body devoted wholly to that department of the public service. For this benefit the city would simply have to pay its fair share of the expense of maintaining the general system of the State, while in no other way can it escape paying for a good deal more than its share, for it cannot be relieved of the State tax by persisting in the retention of its own separate system. One of the numerous tasks of the new municipal administration soon to come into power should be the negotiation of a transfer of the insane asylums to the State.

IT IS A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Clergymen and others who engage in the discussion of the question of allowing the opening of saloons or the selling of liquor on Sunday should remember that it is a practical and not a sentimental question, and that it involves considerations of greater or less good and evil to the community and not of absolute good and evil. It is not strictly a question of temperance or of Sabbath observance, but of doing what can reasonably and beneficially be done in behalf of both and of a better administration of law.

It is certainly desirable that all men should be temperate in their habits, and it may be desirable that they should abstain altogether from indulgence in intoxicating liquors as a beverage. But they cannot be induced or compelled to abstinence or to temperance by statute laws. It may be desirable to have the sacredness of Sunday as a day of rest and worship observed by all mankind, but that cannot be forced by legislation. It is questionable whether either "cause" can be promoted by efforts at coercion. The community, however, has the right to protect itself against disorder and disturbance, whether it proceeds from liquor selling or from violation of the repose of the Sabbath. The question is how far it is beneficial to go in legal restrictions having that protection in view.

As a matter of fact, liquor selling in this city on Sunday is not prevented, and there is no likelihood that it will be prevented, whatever may be said of the possibility. It is a question whether drinking or its evil consequences would be lessened if the selling should be stopped. The non-enforcement of the law in its intent and purpose affords the opportunity and incitement for police blackmail and for political corruption. It weakens the sense of respect for law in general and has a demoralizing effect upon the public conscience. At present the evils at which the law is aimed are not abated, and others are produced by its very existence, of which systematic and persistent hypocrisy and evasion are not the least.

Now, the practical question is whether the state of things cannot be improved rather than made worse by relaxing some of the restrictions of the law and regulating in the light what cannot be prevented in the dark.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The death of Stevenson, at an age when the best work of many great writers has been still before them, removes from English literature the one great romancer that has followed the tradition and been inspired by the successes of Walter Scott. There was an interval of almost sixty years between the publication of the last of the Waverley novels and of the first of the romances of Stevenson; but no discerning reader could fail to perceive that it was upon Stevenson that the mantle of Scott had fallen. In the interval there had been contributed to English literature, in the form of fiction, some of its most striking and memorable works, works that are likely to last as long as anything it contains, but the same strains that had been struck on the "harp of the North" by the first of the Scottish romancers did not resound after Scott laid it down until Stevenson took it up and "smote on all the cords with might." We had had the novel of character and manners carried by Thackeray and Dickens to a higher pitch of perfection than it had ever attained before in English, the psychological romances of Hawthorne, the one poetical romance of Blackmore, the one historical romance of Charles Reade. But the novel of adventure that was something more, the gallant, picturesque, chivalrous romance that was transacted out of doors and in which the reader felt "the breath of nature blowing free," had not been written after Scott ceased to write it until his legitimate successor wrote it again.

It is strange that the two producers of this particular kind of novel should have been not only Scotchmen, but Scotchmen with physical infirmities that debarred them from taking part in the stirring life they delighted to depict. Scott was lame all his life, and Stevenson was afflicted all his life with the malady which forced him to spend his later years in remote exile, as the only alternative to death; although of his death it appears that this lifelong malady was not the immediate occasion. Of course, the parallel must not be pushed too far. It is the delight in out of doors, the delight of bustle and action and battle, that the two men shared, and this the later has evinced not in all his work, by any means, but very eminently in "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped" and "The Master of Ballantrae." For one difference, Scott was often a careless and always a diffuse writer, "sustained by his matter," while Stevenson was the most fastidious of literary artists. While it was not until 1883 that he won a striking public success with "Treasure Island," and a year or two before that the combined extravagance and subtlety of the "New Arabian Nights" had attracted a smaller and more select public, for some years before he had appeared as a romancer at all he had contributed to English magazines a series of papers dealing with literary topics, and even dealing directly with literary craftsmanship, that stamped the writer as himself a literary craftsman of the first rank, a master of English prose. There are readers who still find in the "Virginibus Puerisque" or the "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" a more potent charm than is exercised by the romances of which the renown is so much wider.

In the books by which Stevenson is most widely known, the almost finical fastidiousness of the literary artist is often lost sight of because of other and more striking qualities; but it is always there, and it has very much to do with the success. Thackeray's first and perhaps best novel was entitled "a novel without a hero." It was long ago remarked of Stevenson, perhaps first by Henry James in his admirably acute appreciation, that Stevenson could write novels without heroines. Alone among novelists he can do without women. It may be said of Scott that, though he always embraced a heroine in the plan of his novel, and often two of different complexions, he often seemed to do this as a sacrifice to convention and a propitiation of his public, and that a good many of his heroines may be called property women. The heroic course of ignoring a whole sex which failed to interest him was reserved for Stevenson. In his best books there are no women, or such only as by age or race are virtually sexless; and nobody would pretend that he had created a single female character, while his books are peopled with new and real men. Whether their omission be, as Mr. James has suggested, the result of the novelist's conviction that life is a boy's game, and that girls are not only a superfluity, but a nuisance in it, or whatever be the explanation of it, the omission is in itself interesting and remarkable.

Mr. Stevenson was indeed so very versatile, and so accustomed to administering surprises to his readers, that it is more than commonly difficult to select any quality as his distinguishing trait. If in one aspect he bears a strong resemblance to Scott, in another he shows a not less distinct affinity to Poe; and no two story tellers could be less alike than Scott and Poe, who certainly never reminded a single reader of each other. Perhaps the most characteristic trait of Mr. Stevenson's genius was not, after all, the delight in action of "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped," or the mixture of extravagance and subtlety of the "New Arabian Nights," but the grim imagination that embodies moral qualities in physical manifestations, and in which the romancer becomes a moralist without ceasing to be a romancer. Of the works in which this quality is illustrated, the most famous is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but there are shorter stories in which it is exhibited with not less intensity and power. Whatever result a critical analysis of his works might secure, it would leave beyond dispute that during the decade in which they appeared they constituted the most conspicuous, characteristic, and remarkable of current contributions to imaginative literature in the English language.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Even with the Lexow committee and the criminal courts both working at topmost speed to ferret out and punish the culprits of the police force, it would take many months to dispose of the cases. Meanwhile, the discipline and efficiency of the force would suffer serious impairment. The enforcement of the laws and the preservation of order and the public peace cannot prudently be intrusted to understudy Police Commissioners and Captains pending the indictment and trial of the present incumbents.

An adequate safeguard can be provided in a power of removal act. But as its operation must be immediate in order to meet the exigencies of the case, the bill dealing with the Police Department should be of a character likely to pass the Legislature promptly and without obstruction. A bill that is simple, that deals with the matter immediately in hand, and with no other, will be least liable to obstruction and delay.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, in an article published in this issue of The Times, points out some of the conditions that would obstruct progress and probably insure defeat if an attempt were made to do too much at the outset. We agree with Mr. Eaton that reforms of prime necessity should not be mixed up with other changes that can be deferred. The city should present at Albany a case for action as to which there will be general agreement, not a debatable proposition about which men differ widely.

The matter of immediate urgency is the prompt removal of such of the present Police Commissioners as shall be inculpated by testimony, or of such of them as in the judgment of Mayor Strong ought to be removed in the interest of good government. A bill conferring the simple power of removal ought not to require much debate or provoke much opposition. But complicate power of removal with the principle of single-headed commissions, attempt not only to meet a present emergency, but to provide posterity with an ideal system, and the danger of delay and defeat is increased tenfold. Fundamental reforms cannot be accomplished in a week. Nor can the Consolidation Act be reconstructed in a month. We believe a single-headed Police Department to be desirable, and that the change will be made. But that proposition is separable from the power of removal, and should be separated. It can wait. The city cannot safely wait for the ousting of Commissioners whose unfitness is conspicuous and revolting.

COW "CONSUMPTION" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The reports of the progress of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission's campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in that State are quite interesting to those who know how desirable it is that dairy herds, as well as herds of cattle to be slaughtered for beef, should be free from this disease. The beginning was made on the Island of Nantucket and at the cattle markets and slaughter houses in the suburbs of Boston. Some days ago we showed that the inspections and condemnations at the Brighton and Watertown yards in the first week of the Commission's work had disclosed that about 12 per cent. of the cattle found in those yards were tuberculous. It now appears that of 176 cattle inspected at those places during the second week, 23, or about 12½ per cent., were found to be consumptive. The result of the inspections during the third week at Brighton was more favorable, for only 16 cattle were condemned, out of 188, or about 8½ per cent. It is not expected that the general inspection of the State's herds will reveal even a percentage of 8½, and it is quite probable that the proportional number of tuberculous animals will be much less. The belief prevails, however, that the percentage for the district within twenty miles of Boston, and for the districts in which other large cities are situated, is considerably in excess of the average, and as these are the districts from which a great part of the milk supply of the cities is procured, the desirability of thorough work in them is manifest.

On the Island of Nantucket there are about 500 cattle, and most of them are very good stock. The Commission began its investigation there about two weeks ago, and it is reported that an examination of about 450 cattle has disclosed not more than 10 consumptives. This is in the neighborhood of 2 per cent. The farmers of Nantucket were willing to assist the Inspectors and anxious that their herds should be tested and purified. This is not, however, the attitude of all the farmers in the State, although the reports of the Massachusetts press indicate that bigoted and ignorant opposition has thus far been shown in only a few places. The projected systematic inspection has not yet been undertaken outside of Nantucket and the Boston yards, but tests are being made in several counties upon reports from local authorities. While objection has been raised by a few prominent owners of stock upon the ground, as they say, that there is no warrant in science or common sense for killing consumptive cows and thus preventing the sale of milk carrying the germs of that dreadful disease which is the cause of one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind—while there are some who induce newspapers to publish their assertions that the tuberculin test is worthless or fraudulent, and who urge that the State should permit them to go on breeding consumptive cows, selling diseased beef, and supplying tuberculous milk, the plea of a majority of those who manifest more or less opposition is that the compensation allowed by the State is inadequate.

The rule is that the value of the animal shall be appraised before the test is applied, that if it shall not appear after an animal has been killed that it was tuberculous, the owner shall receive the full sum, and that he shall receive half of it if the presence of the disease is disclosed. We understand that the appraised value, however, is that of the animal (if sound) for beef or as a producer of milk, so that high valuations depending upon other considerations are excluded. It is urged by many who are willing to submit to the tests that the allowance to owners of diseased animals should be increased, and there are indications that the Cattle Commission will recommend legislation granting an increase.

In the course of some comments upon the Commission's work, The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal directs attention to the evidence recently brought out in the courts as to the sale of "cows riddled with tuberculosis" for $2 per head to the manufacturers of sausages in the City of Lowell and elsewhere. One of these purchasers manufactures 5,000 pounds of bologna sausage every week, and frequently pays not more than 1 cent a pound for what he calls "bologna cows." A part of his testimony is published. It appears that "two-dollar cows" are "bologna cows." Here are some questions and answers:

"Do you get many cows for two dollars?"

"Yes, bologna cows."

"Would you sell the carcass of a cow that had died?"

"All cows has got to die. If you kill 'em they die."

"Well, would you sell the meat of a cow you call a 'bologna cow' to a butcher?"

"Of course, if he gave me my price. If a man wanted to make a beefsteak out of it, it wouldn't be my business."

"Then you would as soon poison a man with a beefsteak as with a bologna sausage? You don't look at the moral aspect?"

"I don't know what you're talking about."

This leads The Medical and Surgical Journal to say: "The Cattle Commission is evidently at work none too soon. The State has undertaken through the Commission something which has never been undertaken before. The Commission believes that the State can be freed from bovine tuberculosis, and can be kept free. The price is a small one to pay for the accomplishment of such an object, which should be of the very first concern to the medical profession. There will undoubtedly be a strong effort made to turn back to the old conditions. We hope the State will persevere in its present course."

ON THE VERY VERGE.

We have been impressed by the enthusiastic confidence exhibited in the following remarks, which may be found in The Chicago Inter Ocean's weekly literary letter from Boston, of a recent date:

"We are on the very verge of a tremendous poetic impulse. We are in the first dawn of a new and more intense inspiration than has ever swept over this continent. The air is full of portents and auguries. The finer development of the general life is preparing the way for poets who are about to appear.

"Instead of any convictions that the great lights of American literature have gone, they have not arrived. We are upon the eve of a future whose splendor will transcend the past.

"The poetry of Lowell and Whittier was largely the expression of a great moral conflict; that of Longfellow was the gentle, refined reflection of a scholarly life and a mind attuned to beauty and sweetness, but not profoundly original. But the poets of imagination and divination are to come. 'The consecration and the poet's dream' are to transfigure our daily life."

Here are assertions of great moment, and it is to be regretted that they are not accompanied by an exhibition of some of the evidence on which they are based. It is true that they immediately follow some extremely laudatory remarks about the verses of a young undergraduate, now pursuing his studies at a venerable university in the suburbs of Boston, who "is not yet publishing," for the reason, we are told, that "poems like his are designed for a different reading from that of the ephemeral life of the magazine." We are willing to believe that his verses are full of promise, and that one or two extracts from them which are quoted by the correspondent do not fully indicate either the depth of his poetic genius or his mastery of the purely technical side of verse making, but we must warn our Chicago contemporary's representative in Boston that the undergraduate poetic promise is sometimes delusive. More than one college poet, once ushered into the world, has found the sacred fire dying out, and in due time has turned from contemplation of its last faint flicker to a contented and profitable interest in mundane affairs.

It is a mere coincidence, of course, that the correspondent's confident assertion should immediately follow those very laudatory comments to which we have referred, and we must wait for a bill of particulars as to the "portents and auguries" that crowd the air. But we shall wait with impatience. We are anxious to know all about them. We shall hail with much joy the proof—and we assume that it will be forthcoming—that this "tremendous poetic impulse" is near at hand. A grand poetic outburst transcending Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier is something greatly to be desired. The country needs it, and needs it now. We have been filled with the dry husks of McKinleyism, Populism, Tammanyism, Sugar Trust politics, Col. Olcott's Theosophy, Ignatius Donnellyism, and the like, and we are glad indeed to hear that "the finer development of the general life," wrought out through the tribulations that have recently beset the American public, has opened the way for a serene and splendid transfiguration, and that the dawn of the new and unprecedented inspiration is even now upon us. May it swiftly spread and grow into the bright and perfect day.

Upon the whole, it is hard to see how the America's Cup Committee could have taken any other action than it yesterday took upon the latest proposition from the other side. This proposition was to defer consideration of the terms upon which the challenger shall hold the trophy, if he secures it, and if it shall turn out that the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron cannot agree, then to leave the cup in the custody of the club. Of course, the virtue would in that case be gone out of it. The yachting supremacy, after forty-four years, would have crossed the ocean, and there would be no way of getting it back, since there would be nothing to challenge for. It is not to be expected that our yachtsmen, regarding themselves as custodians of the cup, should consent to this. If Lord Dunraven brings a yacht over here there will be plenty of prizes to race for. But if he elects to sail for the one prize that British yachtsmen care most about, he must take it subject to the conditions by which its present custodians are bound.

THE BLOOD-SERUM REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

We published on the 21st ult. a summary of the interesting report of Dr. A. Campbell White concerning the effect of the blood-serum treatment for diphtheria in twenty cases at the Willard Hospital, which had been selected for a test of the new remedy on account of their severity. This was the first addition from an American hospital to the long statistical record from German and French hospitals as to the value of the antitoxine. It may be recalled that, after there had been excluded four deaths which, theoretically, could not have been prevented by the serum, the mortality was only 6.2. That is to say, only one of the sixteen remaining cases had a fatal termination. Dr. White's conclusion was that there were "appreciable good results. Otherwise," he continued, "we must believe it is sometimes possible to save over 90 per cent. of children suffering from diphtheria in its severest forms with no other treatment than rest in bed." His own experience, supplemented by the recorded experience of Berlin and Paris, led him to believe that "antitoxine is not only a remedy that will grant immunity for a short period of time, but also a specific that will, in every case, given early in the disease and in sufficient quantity, prevent death by the absorption of the toxine of diphtheria."

The record of American experience in this field will constantly be enlarged, and there may now be added to it the report of Dr. Caillé, Professor of Diseases of Children at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, concerning nine cases. In the first of these cases the disease had become so far advanced that there was no hope of a favorable modification of it. The patient was already at death's door. This case having been excluded, the mortality for the remaining eight was 12½ per cent., or, in other words, only one of these cases was fatal. Naturally, Prof. Caillé is "unwilling to express a definite opinion as the result of personal experience in only nine cases," but he remarks that the results were "in harmony with the observations of others who have reported a marked decrease in the mortality of diphtheria when serum therapy was employed."

Other passages in his report, which has been published by The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin, are more favorable than the foregoing conservative utterance. We quote the following:

"A mortality of one in eight is not particularly favorable in an ordinary series of cases, but for selected and malignant cases it is low, the mortality in such cases being usually 50 per cent. All of the cases reported were of very severe type, not one being mild in its clinical manifestations. Only one case was seen at the very onset of the disease, and there was prompt recovery after two injections of antitoxine without supplementary treatment, except attention being paid to cleansing the nasopharynx with salt solution. All these cases were seen in an advanced stage of the disease, and it would have been unwise to omit supplementary treatment in addition to mild local measures and rely solely upon a supposed specific agent.

"No ill effects of the nature of induration, suppuration, or constitutional disturbances of an untoward nature have been observed following the injection. * * *

"The United States Government or the State Governments should immediately grant a liberal appropriation toward the establishment and maintenance of stations or plants for the manufacture of antitoxine from absolutely healthy animals. Local health authorities should be placed in a position to furnish such therapeutic agents to the poor free of charge."

The serum used in these cases was that which is made in Berlin under the direction of Dr. Aronson.

It should not be overlooked that in eight of these nine cases the treatment was not applied until the patients were "in an advanced stage of the disease." We do not understand that any of them were hospital cases. With respect to hospital cases, delay in the application of such a remedy is commonly unavoidable, as the disease usually is well developed before the patient is admitted. It is not claimed that the serum treatment is surely effective when it is applied some days after the appearance of the disease, but the statistics thus far accessible indicate that even such late application as can be made in hospitals reduces the ordinary mortality percentage in such institutions at least one-half, in an experience of several months, including hundreds of cases.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

The movement for municipal reform in New-York has been gloriously carried through its first stage under the admirable direction of three men, Dr. Parkhust, Mr. Charles S. Smith, and Mr. Goff—each having been the leader in a different sphere. Mr. Smith's efforts, least open to popular observation, have received the smallest share of the reward they deserve. To these men the best citizens of New-York are grateful, and they feel deeply the need of their continuing efforts in carrying the movement through the more difficult stages upon which it has entered. Not a few good people regard the needed reform as almost accomplished, and incline to impose the whole labor of completing it upon these gentlemen. These people do not seem to appreciate the facts that the difficulties before us cannot be surmounted except by the best methods, or without the aid of the ablest men the cause can command, who are well versed in constitutional and legal principles, have had experience dealing with politicians, parties, and Legislatures, and are familiar with the conditions of good municipal government.

Unless all the forces favorable to reform can be united under such leadership and combined for action, not only upon sound theories, but according to methods the least open to successful attack, disaster is inevitable. Public opinion and non-partisan support in New-York City will be salutary forces for advancing the reform, yet the main reliance in the Legislature must be upon Republican votes. Let us glance at some ominous facts:

1. The Republican majority in the State Senate is small, and infidelity and faction there may be as disastrous as they were in the National Senate when the late Tariff bill was before it.

2. The Republican Party is divided by a faction, at the head of which is Mr. Platt, an astute and not overscrupulous politician. He and those subservient to him are hostile not only to all thorough reform, but to the whole theory of non-partisan municipal government, which has triumphed in this city and to which Mayor Strong is solemnly pledged. We must not assume any very large proportion of the members of this faction to be either unpatriotic or corrupt, but in the main they are politicians and partisans, and they think it right and seem resolved to use the victory in the late election to the utmost for mere party ends. In their view not merely the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce, the whole body of independent voters, but the vast numbers of those reasonable party men who seek to establish a non-partisan municipal government in New-York City are deluded idealists and dangerous enemies of the Republican Party. Mr. Platt is not a power in himself, either moral or political, but only as the leader of this faction, which possibly includes a tenth of the Republican voters of the State, and may perhaps control decisive votes in the Senate, though only in case an ill-devised reform bill shall be presented there.

3. If not the majority of this Platt faction, certainly its leader, is on excellent terms with the Tammanyites and their leader—the Mayor now in office. This Mayor has lately appointed two members of the Platt faction to the Police Commission. In a newspaper interview just published, Mr. Platt, speaking of himself as "we" and "us," declares, with astounding indiscretion and ominous significance, that—to use his own words—"but for the diplomacy which enabled 'us' to obtain the bipartisan Police Board" and make it faithful, the police force would not have been enabled to do their duty or to secure an honest election. In other words, we are, in substance, told that, but for the political virtues of Platt himself, his two Police Commissioners, conspiring with the two Tammanyite Commissioners, would have co-operated in corrupting the elections and cheating the people. I know nothing further of the facts, and make no charges or insinuation, but if this language does not mean that these Commissioners were appointed upon an understanding between the leader of the Tammany faction and the leader of the Platt faction, I think these leaders would be excused if they should promptly take an oath to the contrary. There is even danger that many suspicious people may suggest that Mr. Platt should have used the word conspiracy instead of diplomacy.

What can be more significant than this—that if the two Tammanyite Commissioners should be removed, as they ought to be, the two Platt Commissioners would at once wield all police authority! It is ominous as to the purpose of the diplomacy referred to that the leader of the Platt faction has of late been industriously prompting the Republican newspapers of the State to sneer at the leaders of the reform movement, to ridicule the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of Seventy, and to insist that the investigation of abuses had gone far enough. From these and other facts, it seems to be the settled policy of Platt, and of the members of his faction, besotted or corrupt enough to follow him, to arrest the exposure of abuses and to prevent the removal of the two Tammanyite Commissioners, save under conditions that will devolve all police authority upon the two Plattite Commissioners.

5. A purpose of misleading the country journals through misrepresenting the facts seems to be shown by the audacious impudence of the declarations of Mr. Platt that the last election in New-York was a mere Republican victory, won by Republican votes alone, and that New-York is a Republican city. The sober truth is that all the prestige of an ex-Vice President, greatly aided by both independent and Democratic support, drawn to him by the reform sentiment, gave him 124,000 votes in the city, (or exactly 124,398,) while even the disreputable Hill, for Governor, had more than 127,000 votes, and the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant Governor and for Judge of the Court of Appeals had each more than 136,000 votes. The vote that tested the true and most intelligent sentiment of the city—a sentiment almost as hostile to Platt and his compliant followers as to Tammany itself—was that for Mr. Strong for Mayor, who received more than 154,000 votes, exceeding those for Mr. Morton by 30,000, (or exactly, by 29,786.) These figures, and the further fact that the Democratic candidate for Mayor received only 108,807 votes—or 16,000 less than the vote for Morton, but 45,000 less than the vote for Strong—make it plain that more than 30,000 Democrats voted for Mayor Strong and his non-partisan policy for city government, and it is probable that many of them voted for Morton. Mayor-elect Strong has declared that without Democratic support he could not have been elected, and Mr. Fellaham has declared, concerning certain desperate and mendacious politicians of his time, "that they outraged all the decencies of political lying."

6. While the honest Republican voters of the interior are being thus deceived and made hostile to reform by mendacious misrepresentations, while neither the true Republican Party, the patriotic Democrats who rose above all mere party interests, nor the independent and steadfast champions of reform have any representation on the Police Board, the two Tammanyite and the two Plattite Commissioners are able secretly and cunningly to use the best of opportunities not only for obliterating all evidence of their guilt, but for making such bargains, barters, promises, appointments, removals, and promotions in the police force as will be most effective for bribing members of the Legislature to the support of these Commissioners, and to the policy of arresting a reform policy. At no time, probably, are there less than from 200 to 400 favorites and henchmen of such members on the police force.

Were it not impracticable, as we shall explain, to speedily remove all these Commissioners, to do so would be a plain duty. Instead of this, therefore, it is essential to at once adopt a bold and comprehensive policy, and to pass a simple act, easiest to frame, easiest to enact, and most efficacious for opening the secrets of the Police Board and arresting the dangerous activity of the Plattite and Tammanyite Commissioners. In my next communication I shall submit the form of a bill upon the subject, and shall consider the reasons affecting the question of its adoption.

JAPAN ON ITS BEHAVIOR

Massacre of the Chinese at Port Arthur Officially Denied.

NARRATIVE OF RED CROSS EPISODE

Invaders Met Soldiers Disguised in Plain Clothes in a Town Deserted by all Peaceful Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Fuller information concerning the reported massacre of Chinese by the Japanese troops after the fall of Port Arthur was received by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, this morning from Mr. Mutsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio. Mr. Mutsu says in his dispatch that the Government is not yet in possession of all the facts about the alleged atrocities, but that many details have been ascertained. What is known to Mr. Mutsu, as stated in the cable message, follows:

Many of the Chinese soldiers at Port Arthur and from the outlying fortifications taken by the Japanese discarded their uniforms, and it is now known that almost all of the Chinese in plain clothes who were killed there were soldiers in disguise. The inhabitants of Port Arthur quitted before the engagement. A few remained, however, having been armed under orders to resist the Japanese by firing on them. This they did, and in the confusion of the fight it was impossible to distinguish them from the Chinese soldiers.

The Japanese Army entering Port Arthur was greatly excited by the sight of the fearfully mutilated bodies of the Japanese prisoners, some of whom had been burned alive and some crucified. Notwithstanding this, the discipline of the army was maintained. A number of Chinese prisoners were taken and were kindly treated. The wounded (Chinese and Japanese) who could be moved are on their way to Tokio, and will arrive in a few days.

Other information received at the legation indicates that atrocities were perpetrated on Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur prior to the fall of that Chinese stronghold. It is said that not only were some of the Japanese captives crucified and others burned at the stake, but their dead bodies were so horribly treated that the tales of Indian massacres in the early days on the frontier pale in comparison.

Minister Kurino places no faith in the stories of a three days' butchery by the Japanese soldiers, and he thinks that the full details will show that women and children were not killed by his countrymen. In the absence of more explicit information, he accepts the official statement received to-day from Mr. Mutsu, believing that the investigation which is now going on will disclose that the supposed inhabitants who were killed were Chinese soldiers disguised as civilians, who resisted the Japanese, as Mr. Mutsu says, after the victorious troops had entered the town. At the most, he believes that nothing more will be shown than that some of the Japanese soldiers undertook, in their excitement over the spectacle of the mutilated bodies of their comrades, to revenge themselves on Chinese soldiers with whom they had come in contact, but he is confident that if such a thing occurred it did not proceed to any greater length. So far as the reports of atrocities are concerned, a gentleman who is familiar with Chinese history said this morning that China had never been invaded by a civilized nation without a great deal of butchery. The allies, in 1868, and the English and the French, in their wars with China, had shown no quarter whatever.

No information has been received in Washington with regard to the report that Kang Chang has been appointed an Ambassador to negotiate for peace with the Tokio Government. Chang was a member of the Tsung Li Yamien, or Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, but was dismissed at the beginning of the present hostilities for endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the Corean affair. He is the head of a great Chinese family, a man of the highest ability, and has been spoken of as the successor of Li Hung Chang. It is stated at the Japanese Legation here that a better man could not have been selected for the delicate mission with which he is said to have been intrusted.

An official telegram was received by Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, to-day from the Japanese Legation.

To correct erroneous statements that the Red Cross had been rejected by Japan, the Japanese Minister volunteered to ascertain the facts from his Government and received the following message:

Tokio, Dec. 16, 1894.

Kurino, Washington:

Nov. 28, after the fall of Port Arthur, a Chinese steamer entered Port Arthur with a few foreigners on board, who stated that they belonged to a so-called private Red Cross Society of Tien-Tsin, and asked that the wounded Chinese should be delivered to them for treatment at Tien-Tsin. They produced certificates from Li Hung Chang and some of the foreign Consuls. Our military authorities replied that, while they appreciated the philanthropic spirit which prompted this action, the Chinese wounded were prisoners of war, and could not be allowed to be taken to their own country, which was hostile to Japan, even though the request was made through the good offices of the Consuls of neutral powers. They added that the Japanese field hospital would care for the wounded Chinese, for which course it had abundant facilities, and requested the Chinese vessel to leave the harbor within a specified time. MUTSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The dispatch to the Central News from Tien-Tsin says that the foreign sailors and marines who were summoned to Pekin to protect the legations of their respective countries were refused the right to travel through Chinese territory by the Government authorities. The foreign Ministers combined to protect their legations, whereupon the Emperor issued a new order and appointed officers and soldiers to afford the necessary protection to the legations.

The British war ship Latona, now at Portsmouth, has been ordered to proceed to China at once.

A dispatch from An-Tong to the Central News says that the Japanese General Nodzu reports as follows:

"On Dec. 11, Gen. Oseko's brigade defeated the Chinese in the vicinity of Hung-Kaputz. The enemy fled toward Ying-Kow. Dec. 12, the enemy was driven from Chin-Mou-Chin by the Third Division, which is now combined with Oseko's brigade and advancing upon Hai-Ching. The Japanese losses on both days were seven killed. The Chinese lost 100. In the action at Yih-Min-Shan on Dec. 14, our loss was twelve killed and sixty-one wounded. We buried over 120 Chinese. Gen. Tomoyasu, with his brigade, is pursuing the Chinese Army under Gen. I."

SENATORS AND JAPAN TREATY.

Impression of Official Reports of the Port Arthur Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—All the members of the Senate are not so "startled" by the news that atrocities were committed at the time of the capture of Port Arthur that they feel unable to consider the Japanese treaty.

The information about the so-called atrocities received to-day puts a new light upon the matter, and several Senators who talked about the news declared promptly that there was evidently reason for believing that if there were any excesses they had been provoked by a condition of things furnished by the Chinese which was highly exciting. If the Japanese withstood such provocations they were rather less than human.

Senators will not talk freely about the chances of the ratification of the treaty. They are forbidden by the rules to indulge in such discussions while a treaty is pending. But one Senator, in reply to inquiries as to whether the reports from Japan would hinder the ratification of the treaty, declared that in his opinion they would not. He was sure that the treaty would be ratified, and with little or no opposition.

DOMINION'S LATE PREMIER.

Probable Appointment of B. B. Osler as Minister of Justice.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Government papers to-day indicate the probable appointment of B. B. Osler as Minister of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Thompson. Mr. Osler is one of the ablest jurists in Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—Ten thousand dollars has already been subscribed in this city for the testimonial to Lady Thompson.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Arrangements for the removal of the body of Sir John Thompson to Portsmouth are not yet complete. There will be very few formalities in connection with the transportation of the body to Portsmouth. Applications for permission to accompany the remains to Portsmouth have been so numerous that it has been found necessary to provide a special train from Waterloo Station for the accommodation of the applicants.

Miss Thompson, daughter of the dead Premier, has been ill since the funeral services. She is slightly better to-day.

The body of Sir John Thompson, upon its arrival at Portsmouth, will be received by a guard of honor consisting of 200 sailors and marines, and a salute will be fired when the coffin is taken on board the cruiser Blenheim. The Blenheim will sail for Halifax with the body on Thursday.

Sir Donald A. Smith, Resident Governor and Chief Commissioner at Montreal of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived here from Canada on Saturday. In an interview to-day he expressed himself as greatly grieved at learning of the death of his old friend and associate. Sir John, he said, was a great leader, a man of wonderful ability, and a steadfast friend. Sir Donald expressed his appreciation of the action of the Government in sending the body of Sir John Thompson home on board the cruiser Blenheim, which he characterized as a fitting recognition of the life, character, and services of the man.

United States Ambassador Bayard has written to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, explaining that he was absent from London at the time of Sir John Thompson's death, and therefore was unable to present his regrets at the Dominion offices.

"His worth, ability, and patriotism," writes Mr. Bayard, "were well known to me. I mourn the loss caused by his death, not only to Canada, but also to the community of good government everywhere. I am glad to see that her Majesty's Government will fittingly honor his memory by conveying his remains in a national ship to the shores of the country that he loved so well and served so faithfully." Mr. Bayard expresses the deepest sympathy with the Thompson family in their severe affliction.

The United Press reporter learned to-day from a trustworthy source that Sir Charles Tupper will accompany the body on the Blenheim, not only to represent Canada officially, but also to show his recognition of the compliment paid the Dominion and of the kindness and sympathy with which the Queen has received Miss Thompson.

AGITATION AGAINST CRISPI.

Rudini Censures Him for Proroguing Chamber to Avoid Debate.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Marquis di Rudini, formerly Premier, has written a letter to his electors, in which he accuses Premier Crispi of having purposely avoided a debate in the Chamber of Deputies by forcing a prorogation. The Chamber, in view of the new elections and the dissensions among the Deputies, he says, was not concerned in the political, but the moral, situation. Signor Crispi lacked the authority to settle the moral questions, and the actions which he has instituted in the courts will only augment the scandal. The Marquis says he has placed reliance upon the wisdom of King Humbert to cause the Chamber to resume its session, that business may proceed without interruption.

Upward of 100 Deputies left Rome to-day for their respective homes, to prepare for the new parliamentary elections.

A gathering of 300 Socialists attempted to hold an anti-Crispi demonstration in Milan, but the attempt failed to arouse public interest. There was no disturbance.

The correspondent of the Central News at Vienna telegraphs that Signor Giolitti, ex-Premier of Italy, passed through that city last evening on his way to Berlin. It is reported that he fled from Rome to avoid being arrested.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Standard's correspondent in Rome telegraphs:

"The developments of the Giolitti documents have been followed most closely by the Vatican. The Pope views the situation most seriously, and fears that the scandal is the forerunner of still sadder events."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Vienna contends that Crispi's standing with the King has been shaken, and his resignation may be expected at any moment. He thinks that Crispi would not survive his fall long, as he has been apoplectic for some time.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CHECKED

Discussion of the Anti-Revolutionary Measures Postponed.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Nieberding, Secretary of State for the Imperial Office of Justice, opened the debate of the Anti-Revolutionary bill. He advised the Chamber not to be guided by reminiscences of former bills. Should the present measure, which was not directly aimed at the Socialists, but rather at subversive movements in general, be rejected, he said, the Government would be obliged to demand exceptional powers similar to those demanded in 1878.

Herr Frohme, Social-Democrat, repeatedly interrupted the speaker, and was called to order by President von Levetzow, who requested observance of the utmost order throughout the debate.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Nieberding's speech Herr Singer, Socialist, raised the question that there was no quorum present, and demanded a count of the House. He declared that the discussion of a bill of so much importance required a full attendance of members.

A count was taken and disclosed the fact that only 158 members were present. President von Levetzow therefore consented to postpone the debate, and fixed the time for its resumption at Jan. 8, remarking that he was very sorry his desire to expedite the work of the Reichstag had been so abruptly obstructed.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SURPRISED

Unexpected Attack on the Legion of Honor Rolls by a Socialist.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Almost without warning the Cabinet was brought to the verge of a crisis in the Chamber late this afternoon. The appropriation for the Legion of Honor was under discussion. M. Rouanet, Socialist for a metropolitan district, made this item the peg on which to hang a violent harangue concerning bourgeois ideas of honesty and the class of men selected for high honors in the republic. Finally he proposed that the Government instruct the Council of the Legion of Honor to remove from the rolls the names of all who had been compromised by the Panama and other scandals. Amid protests and confusion he mentioned the engineer, Eiffel, who was convicted in the Panama trials, but subsequently was acquitted, and was socially whitewashed during the reception of the Russian naval officers in Paris.

M. Guérin, Minister of Justice, and M. Poincaré, Minister of Finance, spoke in the name of the Government against the motion. The vote was taken amid growing excitement and confusion. The ultra-Radicals were still protesting vehemently that the ballot box had been closed so as to shut out their votes when it was announced that the motion had been rejected by 239 to 234.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Mass Meeting Held in London to Invoke the Aid of England.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A mass meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Armenian Society. Several delegations from foreign cities were present. Francis Seymour Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, presided. He read a leter from Mr. Gladstone, who was unable to accept his invitation to be present, but sent these words of encouragement:

"The terrible statements from Armenia have riveted the attention of the world. I heartily wish well your and every other effort to bring out the truth. Should the horrible allegations already made be sustained they will prompt the civilized world anew to ask: 'How long are these things to be endured?' I will not try to anticipate the result of the examination, but I feel morally certain that the administration will not rest without a most thorough inquiry into the matter, in which, under the Cyprus Convention, we have a separate, deep, and painful interest. It is my present hope that the Ottoman Government will, for its own honor, cordially concur in this searching examination."

Cardinal Vaughan and the Hon. James Stansfield, M. P., also wrote to express their sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Stevenson spoke at length concerning the atrocities. The information which had reached the Anglo-Armenian Association from various independent and reliable sources, he said, showed that the newspaper reports of the massacres had been substantially correct, and that action by her Majesty's Government would be fully justified. The other speakers were Canon Malcolm MacColl, Mr. Clayden, editor of The Daily News, and Commoners F. A. Channing, E. J. Morton, C. E. Schwann, and Sir J. W. Dease.

The resolutions passed by the meeting recorded the indignation caused by the Porte's continued violation of the principles of humanity, and expressed regret that the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty should be allowed, owing to the indifference of the signatory powers, to remain so long inoperative.

The British Government was called upon to take the initiative in insisting on the immediate introduction of definite reforms in Armenia, in accordance with the pledge given at Berlin by Turkey. One paragraph said:

While approving the International Consular Commission, we believe that the mere punishment of a few offenders will not change the situation. What is really required is concerned and vigorous action by the powers.

The meeting also protested against the continued refusal of the Foreign Office, since 1889, to publish the consular reports relating to Armenia, and called for early information concerning Armenians, either untried or who, after mere mock trials, had been imprisoned and maltreated.

A few persons dissented from these resolutions, because, they said, they feared that the reports of the atrocities were due partly to Russian statecraft.

The Central News correspondent in Vienna says:

"Trustworthy advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Sultan, who has been ailing for some time, now has acute neuralgia and is utterly prostrated. His condition is supposed to be the result of overwork and mental anxiety.

Prof. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, said, in a speech in Aberdeen this evening: "Nothing so dreadful as the Armenian outrages, in savage cruelty, has been reported since the Bulgarian atrocities. If the reports be proved true, the Government which has permitted them will be on trial before Europe. Great Britain, especially, is bound by action in connection with the Berlin treaty, but I trust that others, especially Russia, will join her in securing effective protection for Armenia. I am glad to be able to state that Russia, France, and Italy, acting in concert with Great Britain, are jointly arranging for a thorough inquiry."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Moscow says: "Dispatches from Tiflis say that encounters between Armenian and Turkish villagers on Russian territory are becoming more frequent and serious. The Governors of Erivan and Kars have taken energetic measures to quell the Armenians. A gentleman just here from the Caucasus learns that the outrages in the Bitlis and Van districts were far less serious than reported, and that cases of torture and murder will be found to be rare."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Novosti says that the best pledge England and Russia can give of the mutual sincerity of their understanding is joint, forcible intervention in Armenia. The writer advocates a policy which will culminate in Armenia's independence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A meeting was held at Baer's hall last night, at which preliminary steps were taken for the formation of an Armenian Union, the objects of which will be to enlist public interest in the literature and history of the Armenian people and to disseminate correct information among the members relating to the condition of their countrymen.

The Rev. T. P. Khunigan was elected a delegate to represent the Armenians of Chicago in the National Convention of Armenian Unions at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 25.

MOSQUITO INDIANS SURRENDER.

Last Vestige of Sovereignty or of Protectorate Disappears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Minister Baker at Managua, confirming the United Press dispatch of some days ago that the Mosquito Indians have surrendered their rights under the treaty of Managua and have become incorporated with Nicaragua. This surrender, it is understood, disposes of the last vestige of the claim of sovereignty by the Mosquito Indians over the Mosquito reserve, set apart by the Managua treaty of 1860, and the award of the Emperor of Austria thereunder. It also terminates any ground for continued pretext of British "protectorate" over the Mosquito reservation, and greatly simplifies the right of transit across the isthmus.

GUNNERY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Most Cases Tried by Court-Martial Resulted in Acquittal.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The court-martial which has been trying the cases of the refractory students of the Gunnery School, in Berlin, has found most of the students not guilty. The remainder have been sentenced to terms of confinement varying from a week to nine months. The proceedings of the court were strictly secret.

CANVASS FOR BURDEAU'S OFFICE

Friends of Meline, Protectionist, Think He Will Be Elected.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies will ballot to-morrow for the election of a President of that body, to succeed the late M. Auguste Burdeau. M. Félix-Jules Méline, formerly Minister of Agriculture, who was President of the Chamber in 1888, is a candidate for the office. He and his friends are confident that he will be elected on the first ballot.

M. Méline is fifty-six years of age, a Deputy for the Department of Vosges, the founder of the order of the Mérite Agricole, the editor of La République Française, and the type of the most extreme protectionists in France. He owed his election of 1888 to seniority in years of age over Clémenceau, who polled an equal number of votes.

SPAIN AND CUBAN HOME RULE.

Compromise by Which the Provincial Corporation Is Amended.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Government has agreed upon a compromise with the Cuban Home Rule members of the Cortes upon the basis of the formation of a council which will partially supersede the present provincial corporation. The council will sit in Havana, and will consist of twelve members appointed by the home Government, the Governor General of Cuba, the President of the High Court, the highest Church dignitaries, and fifteen members chosen by popular vote. The council will frame the budget and deal with the local and financial administration and all matters pertaining to the general government of the island. The political régime will be kept in Spain.

AGAINST CANADIAN CATTLE.

Belgium Has Detected Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia at Antwerp.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News hears from Brussels that in consequence of the detection of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle landed at Antwerp on Nov. 6 and Dec. 2, Belgium has prohibited the importation of cattle from the Dominion. Imports in course of transit will be allowed only in sealed trucks. The animals shipped prior to Dec. 10 or landed between Dec. 6 and 9 will undergo five days' quarantine.

Ambassador Bayard in Manchester.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard are in Manchester to-day, the guests of Mr. Armitage, a leading merchant of that place. They paid a visit to the Lord Mayor of Manchester this afternoon, and his Honor presented to them a book of historic records of Manchester. From the Town Hall Mr. and Mrs. Bayard went to Owens College, where they were received by the Principal.

Mr. Bayard addressed the students upon the development of education as the safeguard of national life, and was cheered at the conclusion of his speech. He afterward inspected the college. He will return to London to-morrow.

San Salvador Renders Homage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Gresham has received the following cablegram, dated to-day, from Jesus Velasco, Minister of Foreign Relations of San Salvador:

"A military parade was given to-day by the Government of Salvador in honor of the American Minister, as evidence of its friendship for the people and the Government which he represents and of the distinguished esteem in which it holds him."

Minister Baker is now visiting Salvador, which is one of the Central American countries to which he is accredited, for the first time since the Ezeta affair.

Proposed Cotton Tax in India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the Vice Regal Council to-day Mr. James Westland introduced a bill imposing certain duties upon cotton. In introducing the bill, Mr. Westland said that without the imposition of such duties as were proposed only a miracle would produce financial equilibrium. The duties imposed would go into effect immediately, so that the State would receive the benefit of the large shipments of cotton from England. Discussion of the bill was deferred.

Apostolic Delegation Encyclical.

ROME, Dec. 17.—It is said at the Vatican that the Pope's encyclical in regard to the Apostolic Delegation in the United States will be published before the end of the week. It will be translated into English and other languages.

Bismark Will Go to Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Prince Bismarck's present plan is to start for Friedrichsruh on Thursday, and to make the journey via Berlin. After his arrival in Friedrichsruh he will select the spot where the body of the Princess will be buried.

Pension Granted to Mme. Burdeau.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber adopted unanimously today the bill to grant to Mme. Burdeau, widow of its former President, an annual pension of 10,000 francs.

Workingmen Against Socialism.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Boilermakers' Union has decided to secede from the Trades Congress on account of the Socialistic tone of the resolutions recently passed by the congress.

Movements of American Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Machias, bound for China, left Gibraltar for Malta to-day, and the Columbia is reported at Kingston, Jamaica.

Cabinet Crisis in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Dec. 17.—Premier Stolloff told the Sobranje to-day that the resignation of the whole Cabinet had been accepted by Prince Ferdinand.

The New Governor at Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Morning Post is informed that Lord Brassey will succeed the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor of Victoria.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. John B. Frisbie of Mexico is at the Windsor.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at he Normandie.

—Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy and E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica are at the Gilsey.

—Congressman-elect Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont, Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Martin I. Townsend of Troy, and Hamilton Fish of Garrisons, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

Set a Rat on Fire.

Meyer Rosenberg, twenty-four years old, of 12 Ludlow Street, was charged, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, with cruelty to a rat. Policeman Hodge of the Eldridge Street Station testified that he saw the prisoner set fire to the rat, which was of unusual size. It had been soaked in coal oil.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

Universalist Club's Meeting.

The eighty-third regular meeting of the New-York Universalist Club was held last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. The speaker of the evening was Jacob Reis, who made a "Plea for the Boys." After the meeting there was a banquet.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

THINK IT WAS AN EARTHQUAKE

People Frightened from Their Homes in the Night Time by Rumblings and Jarring of the Earth.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The residents of the village of Coeymans, thirteen miles south of this city, were startled from their beds early this morning by a rumbling sound and severe jarring of their houses. Half of the people arose and dressed and flocked to the streets, believing that a fearful explosion had taken place.

The jar occurred at 3 o'clock, and when the affrighted people met in the streets they immediately began to investigate, thinking that dynamite had wrought some fearful havoc. Nothing of the kind could be discovered, and daylight brought no revelation of that nature. It is thought that the noise and rumbling of the earth were due to earthquake disturbances. The jar was felt all along the edge of rocks running back of the village. The rocking shook the houses and beds, rattling the dishes and all movable objects. No particular damage was done, but nearly every person in the hamlet was awakened and frightened. The jar lasted fully a minute.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—This section was visited by an earthquake at 3:30 o'clock this morning. People were aroused from their slumbers by the shock, which caused buildings to vibrate, windows to rattle, and articles of furniture to move as if by unseen hands. The sound accompanying the shock resembled thunder. The earthquake seemed to move northward.

SAMUEL SEELY PLEADS GUILTY

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK DEFAULTER ADMITS HIS WRONGDOING.

Arraigned in the United States Court and to be Sentenced Next Monday—Appears Very Nervous.

Samuel C. Seely yesterday pleaded guilty, in the United States Circuit Court, to abstracting the funds of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and making false entries in the books.

He will be sentenced next Monday by Judge Benedict, who received the plea.

Seely left Ludlow Street Jail in the custody of a Deputy United States Marshal. They made their way as rapidly as possible to the Federal Building. Here quite a crowd had gathered in anticipation of seeing Seely arraigned for sentence.

In the courtroom, where Judge Benedict sat, a number of banking men were present. They discussed the system of financiering as followed by Seely in low tones.

Seely entered the courtroom with the Deputy Marshal at 11:15. He walked slowly and with a dejected manner, looking neither to the left nor the right. His face was pale and he looked as though nervousness had affected his sleep. His eyes were bloodshot and swollen. He paid no attention to any of the other persons as they stood in the prisoners' box in the rear of the room, but looked earnestly out of the window.

The ex-bookkeeper had his hands tightly clasped and nervously moved his fingers as he gazed out of the window. He seemed fully aware that all eyes were upon him, yet no color was brought to his cheek. He wore a long gray ulster which reached nearly to the floor, completely hiding his other clothing. His lawyer was not in court.

After a delay of half an hour, during which the routine business of the court was transacted, Clerk Thornton called out; "Samuel C. Seely!"

The prisoner moved to the bar.

"Samuel C. Seely, you are indicted on the charge of making false entries in the books of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and abstracting funds. What do you plead, guilty or not guilty?"

For a moment there was no reply. Seely appeared to be turning something over in his mind. He glanced up furtively, and then, casting his eyes to the floor, said "Guilty" in so low a voice that it could not be heard ten feet away.

"Remanded for sentence until next Monday," said the Court.

Seely returned to the prisoners' pen, where he resumed his previous occupation of looking out of the window.

After a time the Deputy Marshal put the handcuffs on the prisoner and the pair returned to Ludlow Street Jail.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10 A. M.—126 Norfolk Street; Samuel Goldfarb, tenement; no damage.
11:10 A. M.—27 Cannon Street; Thomas Cantz, tenement; damage trifling.
1 P. M.—91 Allen Street; John Rabanowitch, grocery; damage slight.
2:55 P. M.—88 Monroe Street; Samuel Bachrach, owner; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—95 Clinton Street; Mark Tanna; damage $25.
8 P. M.—30 New Bowery; Mrs. Grey Allen; damage $500.
10:15 P. M.—235 Pearl Street; Binney & Smith; damage $500.
11:10 P. M.—132 West Thirty-third Street; Daniel Morrison; damage trifling.

Sypher & Co. are daily receiving their fresh importations of old silver, Sheffield plate, tapestries, choice pieces of furniture, and articles of vertu generally. 246 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

DIED.

CADY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Ellen Day, widow of the late Franklin A. Cady, M. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 836 7th Av., on Wednesday, the 19th, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

CALLANAN.—At Camden, S. C., Friday, Dec. 14, Laurence J., the oldest surviving son of Laurence J. and Ellen Agnes Callanan, aged 24 years and 1 day.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 68 West 11th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:45, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DELAFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Friday evening, Dec. 14, 1894, Harriet Baldwin Delafield, widow of Major Gen. Richard Delafield, United States Army, and daughter of the late Gen. Elijah M. Covington of Bowling Green, Ky. Funeral services at Trinity Church on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.

HIGBEE.—On Dec. 16, 1894, at the residence of her son-in-law, O. Egerton Schmidt, after a short illness, Angelina Lloyd Higbee, widow of Joseph M. Higbee and daughter of the late John Nelson Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck, in her 79th year.

Funeral services at Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private at Lloyd's Neck. Please omit flowers.

IRISH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, Francis O. Irish, aged 82 years.

Funeral service at the residence of his son, Frank A. Irish, No. 296 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at her late residence, 699 Park Avenue, MILLICENT HOLLISTER, wife of Wm. R. Martin, in the 54th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 15, suddenly, S. Julia, daughter of the late David M. and Julia A. Meeker.

Relatives and friends are invited without further notice to the funeral service, to be held at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at the residence of her brother, S. J. Meeker, 304 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Interment private.

MELVILLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, Lillian Donaldson Melville, only daughter of Estelle Melville, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 200 West 57th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1894, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

ROSE.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, at the residence of her son, George H. Rose, Short Hills, N. J., Elizabeth Rose, aged 66 years, wife of the Rev. Julius D. Rose, Ph. D., deceased.

Funeral services to be held at Christ Church, in Short Hills, on arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19th inst.

ROSS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Dec. 17, 1894, Alexander Martin Ross. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, Fanny J., wife of Samuel T. Warner.

Funeral services at her late residence, 290 West 4th St., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

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Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside;
One dentifrice there is supremely blest,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same,
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Admission Free.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

A public mass meeting will be held at Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St., Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M., to protest against the inhuman cruelties which have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of Sassoun. Among the speakers will be Lyman Abbott, D. D., Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Josiah Strong, D. D., Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Col. Alex. S. Bacon.

All people who desire to have a repetition of these atrocities prevented are asked to participate.

S. VICTOR CONSTANT, Chairman of the Committee.

The Five Points House of Industry will be very grateful for donations of money or goods to make a merry Christmas for its four hundred children. Checks, &c., may be sent to HUGH N. CAMP, 155 Worth St.

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ULTIMATUM OF THE CUP COMMITTEE

A Meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron Called for Thursday—To Decide if There Is to be a Race.

The America's Cup Committee met yesterday afternoon at ex-Commodore Smith's office on Broad Street to discuss the latest message received from the Royal Yacht Squadron. Those present were James D. Smith, Chairman; A. Cass Canfield, Secretary; Archibald Rogers, C. Oliver Iselin, Latham A. Fish, J. F. Tams, and Gouverneur Kortright. They had to consider the suggestion that the challenge be accepted and the details as to the receipt be left until later, when a meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron is called. The question was discussed for two hours, and then this cablegram was sent:

New-York, Dec. 17, 1894.

Grant, Secretary, Cowes:

As the America's Cup is purely a challenge trophy, and only valuable as such, we cannot agree that squadron after having won a match for it may reject custody of it.

By cable of Dec. 10 we agreed to accept challenge on condition that squadron would sign receipt for cup on terms of deed without condition.

We will wait until Jan. 15 for an official reply from squadron, and fix first race for ten months from receipt of their answer, and will advance dates later on if possible.

SMITH, Chairman.

The Cup Committee insists that the deed of gift of 1887 be recognized, and unless the Royal Yacht Squadron will do this there will be no race next year. Each side has agreed on the conditions to govern the contest, and the only hitch is the recognition of the deed of gift.

It is claimed by many that this question was evaded in arranging the last race, and the Cup Committee is determined to have this set right, even if it means that there is to be no race.

"The question has got to be met," said ex-Commodore Smith, "and it might as well be met now."

A meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron has been called for next Thursday, and if a quorum can be got together some definite action will be taken. The matter is entirely in the hands of the members of the squadron. Lorn Dunraven is anxious to race, but he is powerless. Unless the squadron will agree to accept the cup under the conditions called for in the deed of gift, he cannot have a race. The members of the New-York Yacht Club, too, want a race, but they maintain that they are bound to demand that the requirements of the deed of gift be fulfilled.

The latest number of The London Field, speaking of the proposed race, says: "Two or three years ago, when the New-York Yacht Club proposed to make conditions outside the unfortunate new deed of gift, we pointed out, in case the cup were won, that it would be competent for any member of the club to move the courts for an injunction to restrain the committee handing over the cup, on the grounds that the defenders had not been placed in as good a position as possible, owing to the preliminary conditions not having been complied with on the part of the challenger. Now, however, that the members of the New-York Yacht Club have met and unanimously indorsed the action of the committee and the terms of their letter to Lord Dunraven, we apprehend that no complications whatever will arise should he succeed in winning the cup. Forest and Stream raised the point a week ago as to the legality of making terms outside the deed of gift under the mutual arrangement clause; but if the members of the club to whom the cup was given interpret this clause to mean that each or all the conditions of the deed can be varied by mutual agreement between the challenged and challenging parties, we do not see how any member can raise the question of an ultra vires act. Of course, if the committee's act had not been indorsed by the club the case would be entirely different.

"With regard to the terms of the match, we do not think that the New-York Yacht Club could have met the challenger in a fairer spirit, and there must have been a wonderful 'awakening' among the members to have realized that we on this side were justified in asking for fairer terms. And here we must say that the visits of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll in the Navahoe, 1893, and of the Messrs. George and Howard Gould in the Vigilant this year, have had a great influence on American opinion. In spite of the wild statements of some American journals, the manner of conducting contests in this country must have made an impression on American yachtsmen, and all ought to see at least an American yacht in British regattas is treated with just the same fairness a British yacht always has been in American regattas. It is true no question about the inequality of the rating rules of the two countries could now be raised, as they were formerly, accompanied by a cry of want of fair play, and it is to be hoped that both countries will continue to govern their yachts in competitive sailing by an identical rating rule."

FOURNIL'S GOOD GAME.

Succeeded in Giving Gallagher 250 Points in the Balk-Line Game.

Edward Fournil and Thomas J. Gallagher began a match game of balk-line billiards at Maurice Daly's billiard academy last evening for a purse of $500. Fournil is to play 3,000 points to Gallagher's 1,500, the former playing 500 points a night to Gallagher's 250.

Fournil was in fine form last evening, though suffering from a severe cold, and he gave as pretty an exhibition of billiards as one could wish to see. His stroke was perfect, and the dainty way in which he played the massé stroke, at which he is particularly clever, evoked repeated applause from the onlookers. Gallagher, on the other hand, was in hard luck all through the game, the cue ball rolling off from the object ball on three different occasions in the seventh, eighth, and tenth innings, breaking up what would certainly have been good runs. It was the general belief that but for this hard luck the Chicagoan would certainly have beaten the Frenchman by a couple of hundred points.

Fournil, who won the string, chose the black ball and started off with 25 very pretty billiards, most of them made on the upper rail. He missed on the twenty-sixth shot on a round-the-table play, and left a very difficult follow shot for Gallagher to begin with. Gallagher made it cleverly, and got the first round of applause for doing it. The balls ran fairly well for him until he had 31 shots to his credit. Then he missed on a shot around the table, and left the balls so that Fournil was able to nurse them along the line for 58 points, leaving them scattered at the end of his run.

Gallagher scored nothing in his inning, and Fournil ran 13 before a massé shot sent the cue ball very wide, when Gallagher went in for 24 pretty ones. To Fournil's run of 31 in the next inning Gallagher responded with a like number. In the next four innings Fournil could get together but 6 points, while Gallagher put 102 to his credit, and was 50 points ahead, the score being 182 to 132 in Gallagher's favor.

Then Fournil got the balls in good position, as one of Gallagher's hard-luck shots had left them nicely. Fournil coaxed the balls, and made draws and massés and single cushions and kisses and the daintiest of carroms, until he ran 137, and only stopped because he missed a very easy massé through absolute carelessness. That put him 82 ahead of his competitor, with a score of 270 to 188.

Gallagher cut down the lead 22 points and sat down after he missed a shot that would have counted had the balls rolled true for him. Fournil then made successive runs of 46 and 91, and was nearly 200 in the lead.

In the fourteenth inning Gallagher got 30 points together, and, with but 1 to go, missed a round-the-table shot, played so as to leave a good position for this evening's play. Both players failed to score in the next inning, but in the sixteenth Fournil, after two pretty plays around the table, got the balls together on the lines and scored the necessary 86 points to bring his total to 500 before he stopped. He left the balls together in the upper left-hand corner, from which position he ought to get a good opening run this evening.

The score of the game by innings is herewith given:

Inning.	Fournil.	Gallagher.
1	25	31
2	58	0
3	13	24
4	31	31
5	1	0
6	4	29
7	0	67
8	1	6
9	137	22
10	46	1
11	91	2
12	0	6
13	0	0
14	7	30
15	0	0
16	86	..
Total	500	249

Averages—Fournil 31¼; Gallagher, 16 3-5.

The game will be continued this evening, Fournil playing 500 points to Gallagher's 250.

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NEW-JERSEY WHIST LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs at the End of the Third Round.

The third round in the New-Jersey Whist League was finished last week, resulting in victories for the Montclair, Plainfield, and Fanwood Clubs. Some of the games were very closely contests. The Fanwood and Elizabeth Clubs had a particularly exciting match, the Fanwoods finally winning by the narrow margin of four points, or two tricks. The Elizabeth men made a very strong fight to get this game, as their team had not won a match in the three rounds already played.

The results of the different team plays, with their scores, are as follows, the members of the winning club being placed first:

Park Club of Plainfield beat Newark Whist Club—Reed and Drayton against Smith and Reynolds, 265 to 255; Townsend and McCutchen against McKensie and Lewis, 266 to 254; Rogers and Howell against Obig and Williams, 262 to 258. Total—Plainfield, 793; Newark, 767.

Fanwood Club beat Elizabeth—Briggs and Downer against Kellogg and Darrach, 252 to 268; Kleb and Bates against Toler and Crane, 265 to 255; Queran and McCarthy against McConnell and Thomas, 265 to 255. Total—Fanwood, 782; Elizabeth, 778.

Montclair Club beat the New-Jersey Athletic Club—Fennessy and Piper against Schuyler and Fuller, 259 to 261; Wood and Harrison against J. Newman and Darvel, 265 to 255; Mulford and Reid against Leonard and Newman, 265 to 255. Total—Montclair, 789; New-Jersey Athletic Club, 771.

The standing of the six clubs in the league tournament is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Montclair	3	0
Plainfield	2	1
Fanwood	2	1
Newark	1	2
New-Jersey Athletic Club	1	2
Elizabeth	0	3

Commercial Travelers Play Whist.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 17.—The whist tournament for commercial travelers, which has been in progress at the Scovill House since Sept. 1, closed Saturday night with the following winners: First, N. H. Spencer of Hartford, representing Chase, Sanborn & Co. of Boston, 900 per cent.; second, P. H. Corrigan, of Wilson Larrabee of Boston, 819 per cent.; third, H. C. Philbrick of New-York. The prizes were an allegator bag, a dress suit case, and a toilet case. Another tournament to end June 1 has been commenced.

Pleased with the Football Statements.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—The Yale News, the official university organ, this afternoon said editorially, relative to the report of the committee, which vindicated Capt. Hinkey from brutality in crippling Wrightington in the Harvard game: "All Yale men in college and out will rejoice that the football statements have been published. The testimony of the officials at the Springfield game is the best sort of proof of the falsity of the vicious newspaper attacks on Capt. Hinkey. Such conclusive evidence completely exonerates him, as every fair-minded person must admit. While the university has never faltered in its loyalty to Capt. Hinkey, the malicious misrepresentations of the press made a formal refutation of the charges against him imperative for the sake of Yale's good name."

To Boom Athletics at Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 17.—The Trustees of Lehigh University have indorsed athletics and have decided to place its management in the hands of a committee to be known as the Lehigh University Athletic Committee, to consist of a member each from the Faculty, Board of Alumni, and five undergraduates. Heretofore, it is said, favoritism was shown, the fraternities figuring foremost. No partiality is now to be shown, and athletics at Lehigh will surely boom.

Harvard's Freshmen Crew.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Harvard freshmen crew candidates have been reduced to less than thirty men. The men from the football squad did not turn out very well. Nearly all have been dropped. Bull, the end rush, and Ames, who was injured, and one or two others are doing fairly well. The crew has just been put on the sliding seats, and, seem for the time, to have lost all idea of the body work. The men are being coached by B. J. Legate, an old crew man, who rowed on the '77 and '78 winning 'Varsity crews. The first crew is rowing in the following order: Stroke, D. M. Goodrich; No. 7, J. H. Perkins; No. 6, A. F. Riggs; No. 5, L. S. Gillespie; No. 4, R. C. Aldrich; No. 3, W. H. Reed; No. 2, F. L. Ames; bow, H. A. Rice.

Craig Defeated Pritchard.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Frank Craig, the Harlem Coffee Cooler, knocked out Ted Pritchard in the first round this evening.

New Manhattan's First "Ladies' Day."

The New Manhattan Athletic Club, which formally opened its doors to its members for the first time last Saturday, evidently believes in early enlisting the interest of the fair sex, for it has planned for its initial "ladies' day" next Thursday. On this occasion each member may be accompanied by as many ladies as he desires. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. the spacious house will be in the hands of the fair visitors, every department being open to their inspection. There will be no set entertainment this time, but at the following "ladies' day" elaborate programmes will be arranged for their pleasure.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

To Begin Next Week at the Harvard School on Fifth Avenue.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 17.—During the Christmas vacation the usual intercollegiate chess tournament will be held in New-York City. As usual, the rooms of the Harvard School on Fifth Avenue will be utilized for the contests, which will be public.

The following colleges will send representatives: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. Play will begin at 3:30, Dec. 26, and will continue each afternoon and evening till Jan. 3. Each contestant will play one game a day. The officials are not yet definitely decided upon.

On one of the evenings during which the tournament is in session, a reception will be held by the Intercollegiate Chess Association. Columbia won the championship last year, but Yale this Winter sends the strongest team which has ever represented her.

Won't Lease the Pimlico Track.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The members of the Pimlico Driving Club did not respond in any great numbers to the call for a special meeting to-night, and the fate of the club was not decided. A syndicate offered to lease the historic old race course and pay money enough to wipe out the club's debt, but the proposition was promptly tabled by a vote of 45 to 6. A plan of reorganization is under discussion, and will come up at the annual meeting next month.

GAVE UP TROTTERS FOR TARPON

Two Breeders Who Have Not Found a Farmer's Life All Profit.

H. S. Henry of Philadelphia has made up his mind that it is cheaper to catch tarpon than to breed trotters. Mr. Henry recently figured in this city in a suit brought against Monroe Salisbury, the California manager of race horses, in which he sought to recover the value of a brood mare, which he claimed was several years older than represented when she bought her.

Mr. Henry established a farm for breeding trotters, which he called the Penn Valley Stud. He was one of a trio of Philadelphians who bought brood mares and horses during the inflation period, the other two being Robert Steed and A. H. Moore. The only successful bidders against them at the sales at the old American Institute Building were John H. Shults of Brooklyn and Marcus Daly of Montana, whose capital seemed limitless when they took a fancy to a horse.

Mr. Henry is said to have sunk over $100,000 in his breeding venture, and is now wholly tired of it. At all events he has left his farm, bought a steam yacht, and is now in Florida waters with a party of friends trying to catch tarpon. A dealer in sporting goods in this city says it costs the ordinary fisherman about $500 for each tarpon he kills in Florida waters.

A. H. Moore of Colmar, Penn., owns the Cloverdell Stock Farm, and has been a striking figure at horse sales and trotting meetings for years. Mr. Moore's father is in the dry goods business in the Quaker City, and has been able to indulge his son in his hobby for wears. Mr. Moore did not get a horse that was knocked down to him at the recent Madison Square Garden sale for $3,000. He couldn't make the necessary deposit, and the owner of the horse was perverse enough to want cash for the animal.

Last year he had a most elaborate coach built for him in this city, the interior of which was fitted up in most elaborate fashion, with every accessory of a dressing room, and so arranged that it could be converted into a sleeping room. One of the features was a huge tank for ice-water.

Mr. Moore is the owner of Director, the sire of Directum, Direct, and other famous horses, and in his stock he has the dams of Nancy Hanks, Alix and other famous trotters.

DRIVING CLUB OFFICERS.

Andrew Miller Elected President—A Meeting at Fleetwood Next Year.

The new-elected Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York held its first meeting last night at the Hotel Metropole, and after electing officers for the ensuing year decided to hold a high-class trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park in 1895, notwithstanding the anti-betting amendment to the State Constitution.

While no definite action was taken last night in the matter, it was formally decided to open a series of stakes for colts and aged horses which should surpass any programme yet given at Fleetwood Park.

The club made a profit of $12,000 on its meeting last September, and, encouraged by this financial success, it will give more stakes and purses in 1895 than were hung up at the last Grand Circuit meeting. Messrs. S. H. Mason, Jr., Edward S. Hedges, and John Rudd were appointed to consider the matter of stakes, formulate terms and conditions, and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which is to be held next Friday evening in the parlors of the Hotel Metropole.

At the meeting last night Andrew Miller was unanimously elected to be President during the coming year. Mr. Miller is well known in business circles as the publisher of the newspaper, Life, and he has long been one of the active members of the Fleetwood Park organization. He owns the noted trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, and others of less note.

Gen. Jacob Baiz was chosen to succeed William B. Fasig as Vice President, and Edward S. Hedges is to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the club. Mr. Hedges is associated with W. B. Fasig in the trotting department of Tattersalls, and will have the advice and counsel of that well-known track manager in conducting the affairs of the club.

Other officers elected last evening were: On the House Committee—Frederick Gerken, John D. Barry, and S. B. Clark; on the Stall Committee—Capt. C. H. McDonald, Gen. Jacob Baiz, and Edward S. Hedges; on the Track and Grounds Committee—James Butler, John Rudd, and Frederick Gerken; on the Building Committee—H. R. Murray, L. A. Burke, and John Rudd.

ABOUT HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

—Robert J., 2:01½, was the largest money winner among harness horses on the turf this year, yet his total winnings were but $29,875, a small sum compared with what the best of thoroughbreds win. Benzetta, 2:12¾, was the largest winner among the trotters, with $22,880 to her credit. The only other harness horse that won upward of $20,000 was Mary Best, who has $21,050 to her credit. The winnings of some of the best-known horses, as compiled by The American Sportsman, are: Alix, 203¾, $10,500; Directum, 2:06¼, $11,500; Azote, 2:08¼, $10,225; Ballona, 2:11¾, $8,045; Alar, 2:11, $11,250; Expressive, 2:12½, $7,100; Nightingale, 2:10½, $6,950; Joe Patchen, 2:04, (pacer,) $13,350; Rubenstein, 2:08, (pacer,) $6,800; Online, 2:04, (pacer,) $5,025; John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, (pacer,) $4,525, and Mascot, 2:04, (pacer,) $4,875.

—Hal Pointer, 2:04½, who has had a year's rest in the paddocks at C. J. Hamlin's Village Farm, near Buffalo, has so thoroughly recovered from the lameness that crippled him that he is expected to stand training next season. He has been campaigned for five years, in which time he won 33 races and 110 heats, losing but 7 races and 38 heats. His time in 94 of the heats was 2:20 or better, 65 were won in 2:15 or under, and 18 in 2:10 or better, a marvelous record.

—Barney Demarest, the Baltimore reinsman, will be a sort of circus manager for the trotting tracks next season. He has engaged Mme. Marantette, who will give tandem and hurdle exhibitions. Demarest has also the champion jumper, Filemaker, and a ten-hand pony, Jupiter, that can leap six feet; the trick horse Boston, the horse Tom Mace, that trots without a rider or driver, and a number of other curiosities in horseflesh.

—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mrs. Hitchcock have gone to Aiken, S. C., for the Winter. They took their pack of hounds with them and expect to do a lot of hunting there. E. D. Morgan and wife are at Melton Mowbray, England, for the hunting season, and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene expect to reach the same place the early part of this week.

—Robert J. seems well entitled to be called champion. His 2:01½ is the world's record for a harness horse, and he has also to his credit the world's record, in a race for a gelding, for a first heat, for a second heat, a third heat, a fifth heat, for a three-heat race, for a four-heat race, and a lot of other records of minor importance.

—Yo El Rey, the brother to Yo Tambien, has been broken to harness and has developed a lot of speed at the trotting gait. The thoroughbred is owned by James G. Fair of San Francisco and cost $27,500 as a yearling.

—Gil Curry, the well-known driver and trainer, is to establish a breeding farm for trotters, pacers, and saddlers in Tennessee. His trotting sires are to be Redbird, 2:14½, and Murat, by Director.

—It is announced that H. Eugene Leigh will train Col. J. E. Pepper's string of thoroughbreds next year, and that Green B. Morris will train a selected lot for J. B. Haggin of California.

—"Jock" Bowen, one of the old-time drivers of the trotting circuits, has Jesse Hanson, 2:13¾; Merry Bird, 2:16¾, and Col. Osgood, 2:18¾, in his string at Mystic Park, Boston.

—A tent-pegging competition for a silver cup is to be begun at Durland's on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, and about a dozen young gentlemen will enter the lists.

—Jacob Ruppert will sell about 50 of the 120 horses he has on his Poughkeepsie farm in the Spring. Mr. Ruppert just now has the chicken-raising craze.

—Monroe Salisbury will handle John H. Shults's mare Kitty Bayard, 2:12½, and several other Parkville Farm horses next season.

—The Central Park Riding Academy pupils will have their usual Christmas-tree ride and entertainment on Thursday of next week.

—Taral, Sims, and Griffin are all going to California to ride in the races there after Jan. 1 next.

ONLY FOUR MEN RACING.

The Six-Day Bicycle Contest Starts Off Poorly.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The six-day professional bicycle race that was to have started in Industrial Hall at 12:05 o'clock this morning did not begin on schedule time owing to a squabble between the riders and the management over the possible insufficiency of gate receipts. The crowd was not large and the half dozen prospective contestants were not satisfied that the percentage of receipts would be sufficient to guarantee their beginning such a contest. The matter was finally adjusted, however, it being agreed that the first $1,300 taken in at the box office should be used in defraying expenses, the next $600 divided among the riders, and 40 per cent. of the subsequent receipts also divided among riders: Ashinger, Gannon, Meixell, Starbuck, and the riders.

The race started at 1:33 A. M., with these Swank. At 2:45 o'clock Forster also joined the group. Starbuck at once started in to break the fifty-mile indoor record, and he succeeded. His time was 2 hours 30 minutes and 53 seconds, beating the previous best record by over three minutes. Starbuck then retired, and at 11 o'clock this morning he had not reappeared on the track. Swank withdrew after covering twenty-five miles.

The score at 11 A. M. was: Ashinger, 150; Gannon, 131; Forster, 130; Meixell, 126; Starbuck, 50; Swank, 25.

At 11 o'clock to-night tnere were but four men left in the race. Starbuck having withdrawn at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The score then stood: Ashinger, 328; Forster, 269; Gannon, 255; Meixell, 219; Starbuck, 50.

The midnight score was: Ashinger, 341 miles; Forster, 282 miles; Gannon, 263 miles; Meixell, 219 miles.

MAY STOP CONEY ISLAND FIGHTS

Mayor Schieren Characterizes Bowen's Death as Murder.

If Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn can have his way in the matter, there will be no more professional fights in the Coney Island arenas. The death of "Andy" Bowen in New-Orleans, the result of his fight with "Kid" Lavigne, has been a hard blow to the sport of boxing, and in all parts of the country persons in authority have been asked to express their views on the case.

In view of the fact that both the Atlantic Athletic Club and the Seaside Athletic Club have partially arranged for a number of glove fights in the near future at Coney Island, a reporter called on Brooklyn's Mayor yesterday and asked him his intentions in the matter.

"You may say for me that if it was in my power I would stop all this fighting. I mean fights of the kind held at Coney Island. I draw a distinction, and there is a distinction, between boxing exhibitions."

"It is reported that Peter Mahr and Jackson are to be the stars of the next exhibition at Coney Island, and it has been rumored that in view of the recent deaths—"

"Murders, you mean," interrupted the Mayor, "call them what they are, murders."

"Well, in view of the recent murders in the ring, would you try to stop any more meetings between professional pugilists and take some special steps with regard to the bouts of the 19th in particular?"

"Now, I have just returned to the city and I am not prepared to discuss the question and have nothing to say about this special meeting. I can only reiterate my statement that I would stop it all if it lay in my power." Then, with a mild sigh, he concluded: "But I cannot go against the courts."

This latter statement means that so long as the courts rule in favor of the boxing contests, little can be done by the Mayor to suppress them.

Private Sweepstakes Races.

The special sweepstakes races which were proposed at a lunch at Delmonico's a couple of weeks ago have developed into quite formidable affairs. They were left open until Dec. 15 for entries, the races to be run at the Brooklyn track in May. The stake for fillies has received fifteen entries and that for colts fourteen, the subscribers to the stakes and the horses they have named as their representatives being as follows:

I.—FOR COLTS.

J. R. Keene's colt, by Himyar-Mannie Gray.
P. J. Dwyer's colt, by Hanover-My Favorite.
G. L. Knapp's colt, by Midlothian-Misfortune.
McCarren & Scott's colt, by King Galop-Playing Fields.
Manhattan Stable's True Blue, by Iroquois-Tullahoma.
Blemton Stable's Shadrach, by Tremont-She.
C. Littlefield, Jr.'s colt, by Sir Modred-Stella.
McCafferty & Wishard's colt, by Buchanan-Long Shore.
J. McLaughlin's colt, by Sir Modred-Premium.
C. F. Dwyer's Rockledge, by Tremont-Exile.
J. E. Madden's colt, by Luke Blackburn-Enquirer.
P. Lorillard's colt, by King of Bohemia, by Emperor-Austriana.
Madison Stable's Mulhoghmore, by Devotee-Edisto.
J. A. A. H., & D. H. Morris's Peterman, by Britannic-Peteville.

FOR FILLIES.

J. R. Keene's filly, by Salvator-Bessie June.
P. J. Dwyer's Axiom, by Maxim-Touche Pas.
W. P. Thompson's filly, by Minting-The Apple.
G. L. Knapp's filly, by Midlothian-Lorraine.
C. Reed's filly, by Claviot-Everlasting.
Blemton Stable's Woodvine, by Magnetizer-Woodbine.
McCafferty & Wishard's filly, by Buchanan-Irene.
J. E. Madden's filly, by Onondaga-Auranfa.
S. W. Street's filly, by Ben Ali-Glendora.
P. Lorillard's Signora, by Sensation-Dolores.
Madison Stable's Devola, by Devotee-Carola.
M. M. Allen's Agnes, by St. Blaise-Thora.
J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris's filly by Rosebery-Compassion.
Preakness Stable's Belle Ami, by Belvidere-Contralto.
Manhattan Stable's Dinah, by Iroquois-Orphan Girl.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—One of the most prosperous of the new clubs is the Alva Wheelmen, which has its election on Friday evening of this week. Eight new members were added to the club at its last meeting. Two tickets were nominated on this occasion, the regular being as follows: For President—J. C. Ehrlich; for Vice President—A. Strauss; for Treasurer—A. Lurie; for Secretary—S. Karl; for Captain—S. Schottenfeld; for First Lieutenant—A. R. Levin; for Second Lieutenant—John Adler; for Color Bearer—J. H. Buchler; for Sergeant—H. Ehrlich; Board of Governors—S. Strauss, C. Strauss, L. Fox, and C. Tradelons. The opposition party has nominated only the following: For Treasurer—I. Morawitz; for Secretary—M. Herzog; for Captain—L. Fox; for First Lieutenant—S. Karl; for Second Lieutenant—H. Miller; for Color Bearer—M. Schwartz; for Members of the Board of Governors—Karl, Morawitz, and Herzog.

—The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will probably have a new and larger clubhouse next season. A committee comprising H. M. Duncan, E. Andrews, Jr., and F. R. Long, has been appointed to negotiate for desirable quarters. Bowling alleys for the club members will be leased in a few days and a club tournament arranged.

—A spirited contest is expected to result in the scramble for the national race meet of 1895. Boston is bound to get it if she can, while Asbury Park and Toledo want it fully as much. Boston expects the support of the Western delegates, and with them expects to win the day.

—Johnny Johnson and his skating mate, O'Connor, will appear at all the big races this Winter. They are now engaged perfecting plans for a tandem bicycle skate with which they expect to make a mile a minute.

—The fast "quad" team, comprising C. F. Cafferty, H. C. Robinson, F. Sharrott, and L. B. Parker, led a party of New-York wheelmen on a run to Plainfield on Sunday.

—Frank Doup and D. A. Sammis, Brooklyn cyclists, rode to Oakdale and back on Sunday. They found the roads in very good condition.

—A bowling team has been organized by the Greenwich Wheelmen. A series of games will be arranged with other cycling teams.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen have arranged for a "Ladies' Night" at the clubrooms, 509 Hudson Street, on Thursday evening.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will have a big Christmas tree at the clubhouse on Christmas Eve.

Diamonds
and all other
Precious Stones,
The choicest specimens in the most artistic mountings.
Theodore B. Starr
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN ONCE

Montauk Bowlers Break Even with Them at Acme Hall.

SWEZEY MAKES THE HIGHEST SCORE

The Union County Roadsters' Team of Rahway Plays the Bushwicks in Brooklyn and Wins Two Games.

Undoubtedly the most exciting games played thus far in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs were the two rolled last evening by the "fives" representing the Montauk Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The sport took place at the Acme Hall alleys, in Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and was attended by more enthusiasm than is usual on such inspiring occasions. The gallery was crowded with "rooters" from both clubs, who felt it their duty to make themselves heard at every opportunity. And, judging by the terrific din, opportunities were not so very rare.

With the prestige attained by a remarkably successful career to date, the shouters for the Brooklyns expected to see their "five" walk away with two Montauk scalps. The Montauks were equally confident of victory, and when they rolled up the handsome total, in the first game, of 833 against 801 for their opponents, their rooters joyfully proclaimed in chorus, "Oh, we've got 'em on the run!"

The bowling, from beginning to end, was of the right sort to enthuse the cyclers, and they cheered as only the riders of the silent steed can cheer when they feel in the humor to do so. Anderson, the Captain of the Brooklyns, was made quite proud through his success in getting high score—210. The little Captain rolled the big spheres like a veritable champion. He was the only man to get a score of over 200 in the first game. Swezey resumed his place on the Brooklyn team after a short absence, and did remarkably well before the play ended. His work in the opening game was not at all startling, but in the second he redeemed himself. Stebbins, the Adonis of the alleys, and Leach and Allen comprised the Brooklyn team.

The Montauks had their regular team along, and in both games they were steady in every frame. Conrad, Van Siclen, Darby, Frost, and Schenck was the order in which they rolled. Darby made 189 in the first game, which was high score for his team. Schenck's record was 184, and the next best score was 161, made by Conrad. The Brooklyns were ahead in the frames in only three instances.

By far the best contest cropped out in the second game, in which the Brooklyns came out triumphant by the score of 821 to 817. The result was in doubt up to the very last ball rolled, and when the decisive pins crashed down the Brooklyns yelled with one accord: "Hully ge! Who are we? Why, the Brooklyns. Can't you see?"

Swezey's score in this game was 223, which, with his 161 in the first game, made his average for the evening just 192. Schenck got 214, the second highest of the evening. The Montauk men were 22 pins behind in the ninth frame. This did not discourage them in the least, for they rolled in superb form in the last game, as can be judged by the final score. The details of the games follow:

FIRST GAME.
MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	5	3	161
Van Siclen	2	3	5	139
Darby	5	2	3	189
Frost	2	3	5	160
Schenck	4	2	4	184
Total	15	15	20	833

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	8	3	4	161
Anderson	6	3	1	210
Stebbins	2	4	4	140
Leach	1	3	6	128
Allen	1	6	3	156
Total	13	19	18	801

FRAMES.
Montauk 68 147 239 343 421 495 588 667 760 833
Brooklyn 76 189 233 302 402 500 556 635 700 801

Average—Montauk, 166 3-5; Brooklyn, 160 1-5. Scorers—James Turney and C. W. Smith. Umpire—L. G. Miller.

SECOND GAME.
MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	3	3	4	164
Van Siclen	3	3	4	161
Darby	1	1	8	116
Frost	8	3	4	162
Schenck	5	4	1	214
Total	15	14	21	817

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	5	5	0	223
Anderson	3	3	4	154
Stebbins	1	4	5	140
Leach	2	2	6	130
Allen	2	6	2	174
Total	13	20	17	821

FRAMES.
Montauk 79 176 274 361 435 500 593 656 724 817
Brooklyn ...104 187 252 309 386 482 570 655 746 821

Average—Montauk, 163 2-5; Brooklyn, 164 1-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and James Turney. Umpire—L. G. Miller.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS WON.

They Defeated the Bushwick Wheelmen, Despite Circular Saws.

Circular saws and cymbals, in addition to the regulation tin horn, were employed by the corps of Bushwick "rooters," in the latter's two games with the Union County Roadsters of Rahway, N. J., on Gaetzner's alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn. The noise made by beatinb upon the saws, which were a foot in diameter, with a piece of iron, was trying to the ears, but, as the result proves, was quite ineffectual as a "rattling" method.

The Union County Roadsters played two good games, making a total of twenty-six strikes and forty spares, and the excellent scores of 797 pins in each. Chamberlain was not at his best by any means. A few days ago he ran a score of 287, while last night 156 was the best he could do, notwithstanding four strikes, three of them in succession. Martin, on the other hand, ran 184 with only three strikes, but then he made six spares and only one break, while Chamberlain was so unfortunate as to split the pins five times. Martin's average was 159 and Chamberlain's 156. Howard was the champion of the night. He fell from 190 in the first game to 172 in the second, making his average 181, among the best made in the tournament.

The Bushwicks were in ill luck, "Tom" Morgan making three successive breaks, and a total eight, in the second game. This was a most unusual thing for the "Little Giant," who is generally as steady as a pendulum. Capt. Terry led his team in the first game, and in the average for the night, but 159 is a poor total to see opposite his name. His average for the two games was 167. The team averages of the Union Countys were only fair; those of the Bushwicks were like the little girl who, when she was bad, was "horrid." As the frames show, they were beaten at every point of the game, but they took their medicine like little men, and cheered their victors when the last pin had fallen; just as lustily as if they themselves had won. On the train the Rahway boys gave vent to their exuberance by shouting at brief intervals—

Hullabaloo, baloo, balay;
Hullabaloo, baloo, balay;
Hullabaloo, baloo, balay—Rahway!

The scores are as follows:

FIRST GAMI
BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	5	2	3	175
G. Hallowell	3	1	6	128
Morgan	3	3	4	152
Fitch	0	4	6	124
J. Hallowell	1	2	7	124
Total	12	12	26	703

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	2	6	2	163
Martin	2	2	6	134
Chamberlain	2	5	3	156
Mooney	2	5	3	154
Howard	3	3	2	190
Total	13	21	16	797

FRAMES.
Union 88 168 250 326 398 473 566 650 712 797
Bushwick ...76 148 211 266 332 406 481 566 611 708

Averages—Union County, 159 2-5; Bushwick, 140 3-5. Scorers—A. Frank Ritchter and Charles L. Raser. Umpire—W. H. Faust. Captains—C. E. Terry and A. H. Chamberlain.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	3	8	4	159
G. Hallowell	3	2	5	150
Morgan	1	1	8	115
Fitch	2	5	3	154
J. Hallowell	2	5	3	164
Total	11	16	23	742

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	2	5	146
Martin	3	6	1	184
Chamberlain	4	1	5	156
Mooney	1	4	5	139
Howard	2	6	2	172
Total	13	19	18	797

FRAMES.
Union County.89 181 257 342 427 522 607 684 739 797
Bushwick ...85

MILLIONS FOR COLLEGES

Leading Institutions to Profit Under the Fayerweather Will.

JUDGE TRUAX DECIDES ONE BATTLE

Five Plaintiff Colleges, Including Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth, Win—Seventeen Others Are Benefitted Also.

Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down his decision in the celebrated Daniel B. Fayerweather will case, awarding the millions in contest to the twenty colleges originally named in Mr. Fayerweather's will.

The institutions of learning that will benefit to the extent of about $150,000 each under this decision are Cornell University, Williams College, Amherst College, Hamilton College, Dartmouth College, University of Rochester, Lincoln University, University of Virginia, Hampton University, Union Theological Seminary, Adelbert (Ohio) College, Park College of Missouri, and Bowdoin College.

The Wesleyan University gains about $100,000, Lafayette College $100,000, Marietta (Ohio) College $100,000, Marysville (Tenn.) College $100,000, and Wabash (Ind.) College $100,000.

Columbia College is not much affected by the decision, nor is Yale, which will inherit, in all, about $450,000. The Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., is awarded $100,000.

The colleges and other institutions of learning that lose by the decision are the University of the City of New-York, $100,000; Harvard College, about $200,000; Princeton College, about $200,000; Rutgers College, $100,000; Barnard School for Women, $100,000; Cooper Union, $200,000; Trinity College, $50,000; Haverford College, $50,000; University of Pennsylvania, $50,000; Brown University, $50,000; Wells College, $50,000; Vassar College, $50,000; Shattuck School Union, $25,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000; Manhattan Dispensary, $25,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $25,000; Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn, $25,000; New-York Cancer Hospital, $25,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $50,000, and Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000.

The Estate for the Colleges.

The heirs and next of kin of Mrs. Fayerweather, under the decision, lose everything for which they have been contending, almost the entire estate of $6,000,000 going to the twenty colleges named in the will as direct beneficiaries.

The decision, affecting as it does the disposition of so many millions of dollars and the interests of nearly every prominent institution of learning in the country, is one of the most interesting that has been rendered in any court for many years.

It will, of course, not be permitted to stand without appeal. William Blackie, attorney for Mrs. Fayerweather's executors, said yesterday afternoon that the decision practically marked only the "commencement of the contest," though the matter has now been in the courts more than three years.

The attorneys for the executors of Mr. Fayerweather's will and for the colleges and other institutions that suffer by the decision will also arrange without delay for an appeal.

How much money will actually be divided when the lawyers get through is a problem. There are about twenty legal firms engaged on one side or the other. They are all of the highest standing, and their services will, of course, be proportionately expensive. The costs of the various actions, past and to come, will also be enormous.

The action decided by Judge Truax was brought by Amherst, Hamilton, and Williams Colleges, Rochester University, and Dartmouth College, against Thomas A. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry Vaughan, as executors of Mr. Fayerweather. The plaintiffs, who were named as direct beneficiaries in Mr. Fayerweather's will, sued to have the residue of the estate, about $3,000,000, declared a trust in their favor, and to have a deed of gift executed by the executors in favor of a large list of colleges and other institutions not mentioned in the will, declared void.

Both these claims are sustained by Judge Truax.

The institutions benefited by the deed of gift, the executors of Mrs. Fayerweather, and all other beneficiaries whose interests were antagonistic to the interests of the five plaintiff colleges, were also made defendants. Mrs. Fayerweather's executors, in order to get a decision on all the questions involved in the past litigation, and to combine all the actions in one, asked judgment setting the will aside, on the ground that Mr. Fayerweather had bequeathed over half of his estate to charity in violation of the law.

They also brought up other points, on which they sought to invalidate the entire will, so that the contest was really three cornered, the plaintiff colleges and their co-beneficiaries on one side, the executors of Mr. Fayerweather and the beneficiaries under the deed of gift on another side, and Mrs. Fayerweather's executors on another.

To complicate matters still more, there were certain points at which the interests of the contestants ran parallel, only to diverge again later on. It was, of course, as much or to the interest of the plaintiff colleges to defeat the purposes of Mrs. Fayerweather's executors as it was to the interest of the defendants proper.

Battle for the Millions.

The fight over the big fortune began late in 1890. Mr. Fayerweather, who was a leather merchant, well known in the Swamp, died on Nov. 15, 1890. His estate was estimated to be worth about $6,000,000. He left a will and four codicils, which he had executed, respectively, on Oct. 6, 1884; Dec. 13, 1884; Jan. 7, 1888; March 19, 1889, and Nov. 15, 1890, the last being signed but a few hours before his death.

The executors named were Thomas G. Ritch of the law firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry B. Vaughan. His only heirs at law were his wife, Lucy Fayerweather; Mary W. Achter, and Emma D. Fayerweather of Muscatine, Iowa, children of his brother, William Fayerweather, and Lucy J. Beardsley of Bridgeport, Conn.

The provisions of the will gave Mrs. Fayerweather $10,000 in cash, the family residence, 11 East Fifty-seventh Street, together with its contents; the stable, 145 East Fifty-seventh Street, together with the horses and carriages, and an annuity of $15,000. This was in lieu of dower. Lucy J. Beardsley received $100,000, and Mary Achter and Emma D. Fayerweather each $10,000. His niece, Annie Amelia Joyce, was left an annuity of $4,000 as long as she remained unmarried. A number of his employes and servants were provided for, the largest bequest in this class being $10,000.

The sum of $2,100,000 was bequeathed to colleges, as follows: Yale College, $300,000; Columbia College, $200,000; Cornell University, $200,000; Williams College, $100,000; Amherst College, $100,000; Wesleyan University, $100,000; Hamilton College, $100,000; University of Rochester, $100,000; Lincoln University, $100,000; University of Virginia, $100,000; Hampton University, $100,000; Maryville College, $100,000; Union Theological Seminary, New-York, as a special fund for the endowment of cadetships, subject to the direction of the Board of Trustees, $50,000; Lafayette College, $50,000; Marietta College, $50,000; Adelbert College, $50,000; Park College, Missouri, $50,000; Wabash College, $50,000; Bowdoin College, $100,000; Dartmouth College, $100,000.

Five New-York hospitals got bequests. They were: Presbyterian Hospital, $25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000; Women's Hospital, $10,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $10,000.

The will directed that after the payment of all bequests and legacies the residue should be divided among the colleges named in the will, share and share alike. The residue was left to the executors to divide among these institutions. Messrs. Bulkley and Ritch were originally appointed executors under the will. Mr. Vaughan not coming in until later.

The first codicil to the will gave the residue of the estate estimated to be worth nearly $3,000,000, to Messrs. Bulkley and Fitch absolutely, and to their heirs forever. The second codicil gave $10,000 to Frank B. Myrick and $2,500 each to Charles Baker and Henry Baker, employes of the testator. By this codicil Mr. Vaughan was appointed an additional executor.

The third codicil made some unimportant changes in respect to the bequests to several relatives, friends, employes, and servants. By the provisions of the fourth codicil, which was executed a few hours before Mr. Fayerweather's death, and when he was in a very weak and feeble condition, he gave the residue of the estate, after the conditions of the will and the other three codicils had been carried out, to his three executors, Messrs. Bulkley, Ritch, and Vaughan, absolutely, as he had given it to the two executors by the first codicil.

A contest over the will and codicils was instituted in the name of the widow before Surrogate Ransom in December, 1890. It was charged that the will and codicils had been procured by undue influence when Mr. Fayerweather was mentally incapable of executing the papers. The main attack was made on the fourth codicil, which left the vast residue to the executors as individuals unconditionally.

The contest at that time came to a sudden and unexpected end, when the executors made what was called a "deed of gift," under the provisions of which they gave away the residuary estate in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Fayerweather as expressed to them, in order to perpetuate his memory. By the provisions of this deed of gift the annuity to Mrs. Fayerweather was also increased to $25,000, and the bequests to the other relatives were likewise made larger, Mrs. Beardsley getting an additional $100,000. Miss Anna Amelia Joyce received an annuity of $4,000 for life, instead of during her unmarried state, and other additional sums were given to relatives, friends, and employes.

The "Deed of Gift."

The "deed of gift" distributed the residue, not among the colleges named in the will, share and share alike, as provided, but gave far the most part to institutions not mentioned in the will. Only six of the institutions of learning of the twenty named in the will shared in the distribution under this instrument, which disposed of the vast residue as follows:

Yale College, to erect a Fayerweather building, $150,000; Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., $100,000; University of the City of New-York, $100,000; Harvard College, $100,000; Princeton College, $100,000; Rutgers College, $100,000; Barnard School for Women, $100,000; Cooper Union, (Women's Art School,) $200,000; Woman's Hospital, $200,000; Wesleyan University, $50,000; Marysville College, Tennessee, $50,000; Lafayette College, $50,000; Marietta College, Ohio, $50,000; Wabash College, Indiana, $50,000; Trinity College, $50,000; Haverford College, $50,000; University of Pennsylvania, $50,000; Brown University, $50,000; Wells College, $50,000; Elmira Female College, $50,000; Vassar College, $50,000; Shattuck School Union, $25,000; Presbyterian Hospital, New-York City, $25,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $25,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000; Manhattan Dispensary, $25,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $25,000; Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, $25,000; New-York Cancer Hospital, $25,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, $50,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000.

Of the sum remaining of the residue after this distribution the "deed of gift" provided one-tenth was to go to the Presbyterian Hospital and the same amount to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Colleges. The remaining five-tenths were given to the Woman's Hospital, in addition, of course, to the $10,000 left that institution in the will and the $200,000 specially given in the "deed of gift." The gifts to the Woman's Hospital were made for the purpose of securing the erection of a building to be called the Fayerweather Pavilion of the Woman's Hospital.

With the execution of this deed of gift the contest was withdawn and the will and codicils were admitted to probate. It looked at that time as if the last had been heard of the Fayerweather will contest, but now litigation opens up on every side and continues more furiously than ever.

Mrs. Fayerweather died in July, 1892. A few days before her death a new action was begun by her in the Supreme Court to set aside the will of her husband, and also to set aside the deed of distribution made by the executors of the residuary estate. After her death the action was continued in the name of her executors, John B. Reynolds, her brother-in-law, and Morris B. Beardsley, Mr. Blinkie acting as the attorney.

The institutions named in the will of Mr. Fayerweather and those which were benefited under the deed made by the executors were made parties to this suit, about fifty in all.

It was charged that Executors Ritch and Vaughan had conspired to deprive the widow and her husband's next of kin of the bulk of his property. Mr. Ritch had been the legal adviser of Mr. Fayerweather for ten years, and it was alleged that he schemed to obtain a large part of the estate by corruptly suppressing his knowledge of the legal effect of the clauses in the will. The assertion was also made that it was through the undue influence of Mr. Ritch that the will and codicils were executed by Mr. Fayerweather, who was induced to sign a letter saying that he trusted that the widow and heirs would allow the terms of the will to be carried into effect without litigation.

Regarding the release given by the widow, it was charged that she gave this without being informed of her rights, on being told that if she did not compromise the estate would be used up in litigation, which would be continued for years.

In the Three-Cornered Suit.

Before this suit was reached for trial, the action decided yesterday by Judge Truax was begun. Mrs. Fayerweather's executors thereupon decided to make the issue in this latest suit, and allowed their own suit against the executors and the others to go against them by default.

The five colleges that appeared as suitors insisted that the distribution of any portion of the residue to institutions other than those named in the will could not be sustained, and that the entire residuary estate was intended, by Mr. Fayerweather, to be given to the institutions which he had designated.

It was further asserted that the codicils giving the residuary estate to the executors as individuals absolutely were made to avoid the statute prohibiting a testator from giving more than one-half of his estate to public institutions, under a secret promise by the executors to distribute the residue among the organizations named in the will. It was also contended that a codicil executed by Mr. Fayerweather on Nov. 11, 1890, which restores the provisions of the will, was burned at his suggestion, as the executors promised to carry out the trust.

The trial of the suit before Judge Truax, in Special Term, consumed weeks, and the courtroom was filled day after day with a most distinguished array of counsel. On the plaintiffs' side, Elihu Root appeared for Hamilton and Williams Colleges, James L. Bishop and W. B. Putney for Amherst, Martin W. Cooke for Rochester University, Horace Russell and Jabish Holmes for Dartmouth. John E. Parsons and William H. Arnoux were counsel for the Fayerweather executors, and William Blaikie and Edward C. James appeared for the widow's executors and next of kin. Numerous counsel appeared for the institutions which benefited from the deed of gift, among them being Charles C. Bearman for Harvard College, Stephen V. Nash for Columbia, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds of Brooklyn for Wesleyan University, and Alexander & Green for Princeton.

Judge Truax's decision has been expected for some time. When it was announced yesterday that it was ready the Judge's private chambers were filled with counsel on either side, and, after some formal matters were arranged, the decision, covering forty-five type-written pages, was read.

What Judge Truax Says.

Among other things the Judge said that the trust which Mr. Fayerweather attempted to accomplish, namely, a gift of money to literary institutions, is not prohibited by law, and there is no public policy outside of the statutes of 1848 and 1860 which condemns testamentary gifts to such institutions. The Judge says:

He could have given his estate or any portion thereof to the institutions named in the ninth paragraph of his will during his lifetime, and the gift would have been valid. He could have given it to them on his death bed, as he gave the $100,000 in bonds to Mrs. Beardsley, and the gift would have been valid. The only thing that the law prohibited him from doing was willing more than one-half of his estate to such institutions. But if the testator had the right to give more than one-half of his estate to such institutions during his lifetime, he had a right to give it to a devisee upon the promise of the devisee that after the testator's death he, the devisee, would divide the estate in the manner the testator wished. For the courts have held that but for the promise the testator himself might have done what the devisee promised to do.

The Judge holds that this trust is not a testamentary trust—a trust created by will—and, therefore, it does not come within the prohibition of the statute of 1860, and that it is a valid trust, and should be carried out by the residuary legatees. The Judge says:

What was the trust on which the defendants Bulkley, Ritch, and Vaughan held the residuary estate? It was to carry out the intentions expressed in the will of Mr. Fayerweather. The only expression of the intention of the testator in regard to the residuary estate is contained in the tenth paragraph of his will, and is to the effect that all of his residuary estate shall be divided among the several corporations mentioned in the ninth paragraph of his will, share and share alike. That intention never was changed; on the other hand, he reiterated it by the codicil of Nov. 11, 1890. That intention the said defendants are in duty bound to carry out.

I am of the opinion that the testator did not change his intentions in regard to the institutions mentioned in the ninth clause of his will by the memorandum of March 22, 1889. That memorandum mentioned three of the institutions—Hampton, Lincoln, and Cornell Universities—named, and one—the Northwestern—not named in the ninth clause. In it the testator says that in his judgment the bequests to Lincoln and Hampton Universities should be withheld and the bequest of $200,000 to Cornell University should be reduced to $100,000. It is well settled that a testator cannot change his will by a paper not executed with all the formalities of the statute relating to wills. * * * The declarations of a testator can never be resorted to for the purpose of contradicting or even explaining the instructions expressed in the will.

The memorandum of March 22, as far as it relates to the Northwestern University, in view of the pleadings and the action of the residuary legatees, acts as an extension of the trust, upon which those legatees took the residuary estate. But in any event, the Northwestern University is entitled to take, because the legatees mentioned in the ninth clause of the will, who are the only persons, in the view that I have taken of the law of this case, interested in its not taking consent to its taking.

Trust for the Plaintiffs.

Judge Truax holds that the execution of the compromise or waiver of objections to the probate of the will, just prior to the execution of the deed of gift, does not operate as a ratification of the deed of gift. Nor does the fact that the executors and trustees had discretion under the ninth paragraph of the will change the aspect of affairs. He says:

That discretion was to be exercised only in case the conditions and circumstances of any of the said institutions should be so changed that it was not expedient to pay to such institutions all or any portion of its legacy. That discretion was not an arbitrary one. It was to be exercised only if there were grounds for its exercise, and, there being no such ground shown in the evidence, the executors and trustees had no right to refuse to pay any legacy to any one of said institutions. Nor are the plaintiffs barred from maintaining this action by reason of the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court for the assessment of the inheritance tax.

The Judge does not go into the question of the validity of the general releases made by Mrs. Fayerweather and the nieces at the time of the execution of the deed of gift, when their allowances were increased, but says, in conclusion:

The defendants, Ritch, Bulkley, and Vaughan, were Trustees ex maleficio. I do not mean to be understood as saying that either one of said defendants committed any actual fraud against the testator. I have no doubt they did what they thought they had a right to do. There is nothing in the evidence showing that all of Mr. Ritch's acts in regard to the testator were not free from fraud. I do not give effect to the deed of gift because I am of the opinion on the evidence that Mr. Fayerweather did not change his intentions as expressed in his will and codicils and the private memoranda.

Judgment is ordered directing that the said residuary estate devised and bequeathed to the defendants, Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry H. Vaughan, was received, and is held by them in trust for the plaintiffs herein and the several institutions named in the ninth paragraph of the bill; and for the Northwestern University in the sum of $100,000; that said residuary estate now in their possession, except that part thereof necessary to provide for the payments mentioned in the third paragraph of the plaintiffs' prayer for relief, is now held by the said defendants in trust for the plaintiffs and the said several other institutions, upon the trust stated in the tenth paragraph of the will; that the said defendants be enjoined from distributing the residuary estate under the deed of gift; that they account for the moneys received by them under said last will and testament and codicils.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton was appointed referee by Judge Truax to pass on the accounts of Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley, and Vaughan.

Woonsocket Business Men Dine.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 17.—At the twelfth annual banquet of the Woonsocket Business Men's Association, to-night, in Harris Hall, 285 members and guests were present. The exercises were conducted by Walter I. Ballou. Addresses were made by L. B. Pease, President of the association; Mayor A. J. Pothier, G. H. Utter of Westerly, Prof. Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass.; Adin B. Capron of Smithfield, and Col. John C. Wyman of Valley Falls. Prof. Morse made the principal address of the evening, his subject being "Japan." Letters were read from Gov. D. Russell Brown and Gen. Olney Arnold.

Buildings Sold to be Torn Down.

The buildings that have been condemned for the widening of College Place and Greenwich Street from Chambers to Dey were sold yesterday by Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer. The buildings went for a song, prices ranging from $8 to $490.

DON'T WANT HIGHER FEES

Brooklyn's Republican Aldermen Will Call on the Mayor.

ADMIT IT'S NOT THEIR BUSINESS

But, Then, They Have the Welfare of the City at Heart—That They Will Change Mr. Schieren's Views Doubtful.

Certain Republican Aldermen of Brooklyn are opposed to Mayor Schieren's excise policy. When it became known that he favored an increase in the price of licenses these Aldermen arose and said the Mayor was foolish, and that if he expected to be renominated he had better change his position.

This has been the talk among the Aldermen for some time, but no action was taken until yesterday, when, in answer to a call by Alderman Haubert of the Twenty-seventh Ward, they assembled in caucus in the committee room.

Alderman Haubert, however, was sick, and the Aldermen did not care to try to do anything in his absence. There were present in the committee room Aldermen Leich, Cary, Vollmer, Droge, Cohn, Walsh, and Colson.

They had a long talk about Mayor Schieren's policy, and they finally came to the general conclusion that while the question of an increase of license fees was a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of Mayor Schieren and the Commissioners of Excise, the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen should get together and call upon the Mayor, and try to induce him to modify his views on the excise question.

One of the Aldermen, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"We will probably meet again during the week and call upon the Mayor. I guess when he hears from us he will change his mind. Of course, it is a matter with which we have nothing to do. But we think it against the welfare of the city, which we have at heart, that the license fees should be increased."

Mayor Schieren did not care to discuss the disposition of the Aldermen to interfere in affairs not their own. But he will probably have something to say when they call on him.

A delegation of brewers went to the Excise Office yesterday to protest against an increase in the license fees. It was composed of representatives of H. B. Scharmann & Co., Danenberg & Coles, North American Brewing Company, Charles Frese, F. K. Ibert Brewing Company, Burger Brewing Company, Obermeyr & Liebmann, Welz & Zerwick, Ernest Ochs, William W. Frank Brewing Company, Otto Huber Brewing Company, Leonard Eppig, Joseph Eppig, Congress Brewing Company, William Ulmer, Liebinger & Oehm, Meltzer Brothers, N. Seitz's Sons, George Grauer, India Wharf Brewing Company, Abbott & Katz, Piel Brothers, Kings County Brewing Company, Leavey & Britton, O'Keefe & Doyle, Budweiser Brewing Company, S. Liebmann Brothers, Long Island Brewing Company, Malcolm Brewing Company, Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Paul Weidmann, Ferdinand Munch, and Ferdinand Hower.

One of the brewers said that the saloon keepers had enough difficulty in these hard times to pay the present license fees, and that it would be a hardship if they were increased. Mr. Scharmann said it was a fact that neither high license nor prohibition had been successful in other places.

Mr. Danenberg made this declaration: "The brewers give more to charity than any other business men. At the present time it would be wrong to increase the fees, as business is very bad."

It was decided to lay the matter before Mayor Schieren next Wednesday, and on that day some of the Aldermen will also endeavor to call Mayor Schieren's attention to the foolishness of his excise policy.

There are some people in Brooklyn, who know Mayor Schieren, and they believe that arguments of a very high character will have to be made to cause him to change his mind. It is also true that he is not filled with much regard for the Aldermen.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S TICKET ANNOUNCED

Elihu Root, a Supporter of Mr. Brookfield, Candidate for President.

The Nominating Committee of the Republican Club last night posted its ticket of candidates for offices for the next year.

Elihu Root was made the candidate for President, to succeed Edmund Wetmore, who, following an unwritten law of the club, after completing his term as President, becomes one of the Executive Committee.

Other nominations were Edward Lauterbach, First Vice President; H. R. De Milt, Second Vice President; C. H. Denison, Third Vice President; Executive Committee for five years, in addition to Mr. Wetmore—Henry Gleason, Alfred E. Price, Henry L. Einstein, and Joseph M. Deuel.

Unusual interest was manifested among members of the club in the nominations, because of the contest now in progress over the control of the county organization. It was said that the Nominating Committee had made up its ticket without regard to the Platt and Brookfield factions.

Mr. Root, nevertheless, the candidate for President, is not only a member of the Union League Club, and a supporter of Mr. Brookfield, who has been at times an anti-Platt Republican, but he was a prominent member of the Committee of Thirty, which organized the party on the election district system. He stands for that system almost as much as Cornelius N. Bliss or Mr. Brookfield. He is also in sympathy with the Committee of Seventy, being one of the Advisory Committee to the Seventy's Committee on Legislation.

At last night's meeting of the club, Assemblyman Judson Lawson and Warren Higley were proposed for membership.

TO RECEIVE REPPENHAGEN'S RESIGNATION

Executive Committee of the State Democracy to Meet To-morrow.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy will be held to-morrow night at the East Twenty-third Street headquarters.

The resignation of John W. Reppenhagen, who was so conspicuously connected with the fund of $15,000 which was raised to purchase, as is claimed, Capt. Creeden's promotion, will be received. Reppenhagen has been the State Democracy's leader in the Third District, and he ran for the Assembly on its ticket at the last election. He got 764 votes. As leader of the Third, Reppenhagen is a member of the Executive Committee, of which ex-Mayor Grace is Chairman, and it is understood that it has been intimated to Reppenhagen that his resignation would not only be acceptible, but very necessary. When it is presented it will be promptly accepted and a new man will be found to take the leadership of the Third Assembly District.

He Just Wanted to Die.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 17.—Edgar Waltz registered at the Hotel Kirby Saturday night. This afternoon the door of his room was broke nopen, and his dead body was found, also a bottle of morphine and a note, which read: "I administered poison with my own hand; came to this city two months ago from De Land, Fla.; was well known and had plenty of money; just wanted to die."

LONG PAST THE CENTURY MARK

Death in This City of Mrs. Nellie Jefferson Who as a Slave Was Owned by Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. Nellie Jefferson, colored, died yesterday at 147 West Forty-ninth Street, at the age of 109 years 8 months and 16 days.

Mrs. Jefferson was the wife of Peter Jefferson, who was a body servant of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. She was a servant in the family of the President and lived on the Jefferson estate at Charlottesville, Va. She was freed by the proclamation and settled at Oskaloosa, Iowa. Her husband died when she was quite young, and she lived in the Iowa town till eight years ago with relatives, when she came to this city to live with her daughter, who is seventy-seven years old, and her grandson, Charles Davis, at whose home she died.

Until four years ago she was in possession of all her faculties. Then she became blind and had to take to bed.

Mrs. Jefferson was a member of St. Mark's Wesleyan Church for over half a century. She had nine children, three of whom are now alive, their ages being seventy-seven, sixty-five, and fifty-eight years. Fifty-seven grandchildren and twenty-six great grandchildren are alive. The youngest of the great-grandchildren is eight months old.

The funeral will be from St. Mark's Church, Forty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Thursday.

M'GARRYITES AND ANTI-M'GARRYITES

They Narrowly Missed Having a Free Fight in the Jefferson Building.

Of the contests in the fifteen districts in Brooklyn growing out of the recent primaries, to consider which the committee appointed by Chairman Bell of the Democratic General Committee met in the Thomas Jefferson Building last night, six were in the Tenth Ward. Alderman John J. McGarry is the leader of that ward, and he desires to retain his leadership.

The large hall was filled with McGarryites and anti-McGarryites when the Committee on Contests—Daniel B. Thompson, James H. Holmes, and James P. Sinnott—got together.

Lawyer Frank D. Marrin, who is against McGarry, said:

"I appear in some of these contests for the contestees and in others for the contestants. We want fair play, that is all. If the methods pursued by the McGarryites are to be recognized by this committee, and their claims are allowed, then we will take the matter to the polls next election, there will be a split in the Democracy of the Tenth Ward, and, for the first time in its history, the Tenth Ward, which has always been a Democratic stronghold, will return a Republican majority."

This caused some wild yells from the crowd, and Mr. Marrin was advised to take a drop out of the window.

He said he was there for business, and was not to be bluffed by anybody, and he again denounced the McGarryites, causing more excitement.

Chairman Thompson restored order with difficulty, and then the witnesses were called. They were not sworn and their testimony was not written down. The committee heard all hands, and on Wednesday night will make a report to a special meeting of the Democratic General Committee at the Atheneum.

At one time the feeling ran so high that it was feared the hearing would end in a general fight.

Winter Resorts.

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Open throughout the year.
Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.
Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation, thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments.
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
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Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
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Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
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Open from December until May.
A. PARK BOYCE & CO., Mgrs.
Mr. Boyce can be seen at 15 Warren St., New-York, daily, before 1 P. M., or after 2 P. M. at the 5th Av. Hotel, until Dec. 27.

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Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 34 East 12th St.

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23d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single rooms, second floor; en suite or separate; good table; references.

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HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS, 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
OPPOSITE BOND ST.
Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city.
The largest hotel in New-York, and the most comfortable in the world.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, New-York.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Boston.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
AMERICAN PLAN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 497 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, VERNON H. BROWN, DAVID JAMES KING, } Commissioners. } Harlem River Bridge

n13-2aw12wTu&F

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use as and for a public park and public parkway, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894 for a public park or parkway, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, December 11, 1894.

THOMAS P. WICKES, PIERRE V. B. HOES, CONRAD HARRES, Commissioners.

GEORGE O'REILLY, Clerk.

Dancing.

NEW-JERSEY.

DIDN'T RESENT THE BLOW

Though He Was Slashed in the Face with a Whip.

MIDNIGHT AFFRAY ON A STREET

A Newark Merchant, Assaulted by a Prominent Physician, Refused to Prosecute His Assailant.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Austen H. McGregor closed his clothing store, at 850 Broad Street, about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and, with his partner, started away from the store. A buggy drew up in front of the store, and a stout little man, the only occupant of the vehicle, called Mr. McGregor to him. The clothier advanced to within a few feet of the buggy, when suddenly the little man raised his whip and slashed at him twice.

McGregor jumped back. He was not inclined to resent the assault, and started down Broad Street. The horse driven by his assailant was a spirited animal, and needed no urging as it dashed around into Fair Street, the driver making another slash at the clothier just as the latter reached the curb. This exciting affair did not occur without the use of loud and vehement words.

Officer Corrigan, seeing the man strike McGregor, seized the horse by the bridle, and inquired the trouble.

"I am Dr. William H. Dobbins of 940 Broad Street, and that is Austen McGregor. Ask him if he desires to prefer a complaint. I am ready to accompany you to the police station, if you will send my horse to Snedeker's stable, on Vroom Street," was the reply from the man in the buggy.

McGregor was not inclined to approach either the officer or Dobbins. He stopped, though, while the doctor and the officer were conversing. Then he continued his journey down Broad Street. Dobbins wheeled his horse around when the officer released his hold on the bridle, and again drove after McGregor. He made another vicious lunge at the clothier, who dodged the blow. The doctor then, with a parting remark, drove down Broad Street to Franklin Street, turned his horse over to a hostler, and hurried back to Broad Street. He was still armed with a whip. The clothier either boarded a car or passed prior to the time that Dobbins reached the corner again.

Both men are prominent in Masonic circles. Mr. McGregor is one of the staff of the chief executive Masonic officer of the State. Dobbins charges Mr. McGregor with violating one of the oaths imposed upon Masons. A week ago the case assumed a legal phase, and Dobbins intrusted his interests to J. Frank Fort. The case was adjusted, however, out of court.

McGregor declined to speak about the horsewhipping when seen. Dobbins says that suit has been begun against him by L. W. Moen, who occupies the second flat in the dwelling in which the doctor lives, at 34 Hill Street. The suit is for $1,000. The case, it is believed, will be heard Dec. 24.

FUNERAL OF JAMES SMITH, SR.

A Large Gathering of Friends of the Family.

NEWARK, Dec. 17.—Funeral services for the late James Smith, Sr., father of Senator Smith, were held at the cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the deceased and his family.

As the church was reached by the funeral procession, the chimes tolled and Prof. Hattersley rendered Schmidt's requiem mass on the organ.

As the casket was placed on the catafalque, the chancel door opened and twenty-five clergymen, preceded by a score of acolytes, filed slowly out on the altar. Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese occupied the throne to the left of the altar, and Bishop McFaull of Trenton the one to the right. Near the latter sat Abbot Pfraengle of St. Benedict's College, and grouped around were the following clergymen: Mgr. Doane, Vicar General O'Connor, Chancellor Wallace, and the Revs. Carew, McCabe, Kelly, Schotthoffer, Holland, White, Kerwin, McManus, O'Connor, Bogaw, Smith, Brennan, O'Donnell, Convoy, McKeever, Killien, Flynn, Cody, and Egan. Father Carew was celebrant, Father McCartie, deacon; Father Kelly, sub-deacon, and Father Schotthoffer, master of ceremonies.

The regular cathedral choir and quartet were assisted by the leading members of several Newark church choirs, and by Miss Catherine Kilke, the soloist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York. She sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" during the offertory, and "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" was given by Joseph M. Byrne, Eugene Carroll, William Thompson, and the cathedral quartet.

Mgr. Doane delivered the funeral oration at the close of mass. It was a brief review of the life and character of the deceased by one who had known him intimately for years.

After the absolution the funeral march from the church began. The hearse was preceded by six coaches, bearing Mgr. Doane, Bishops Wigger and McFaul, Vicar General O'Connor, Chancellor Wallace, and Fathers Carew, White, and Killien, and the pall bearers—Dr. C. M. Zeh, Dr. James Elliott, Judge Gottfried Kreuger, John Reilly, George B. Jenkinson, Peter Hauck, William Stainsby, Hugh Smith, and Bernard J. Ford. Following the hearse were coaches containing the family, and about sixty others filled with relatives and friends.

Walking slowly as far as High Street, the procession was followed by about 300 men, old and young, who had had dealings with Mr. Smith at one time or another during the fifty years he lived in Newark.

Among those present at the house, church, and cemetery, besides those mentioned, were Senator Murphy and ex-Mayor Grant of New-York, Judges Depue, Kirkpatrick, Henry Lippincott, Schalk, and Ledwith; Collector Connelly, Senator Barrett, Congressmen Cadmus, Fielder, and Dunn; ex-Mayors Haynes and Fielder, William H. Brown, ex-Judge Conlon, Lawrence T. Fell, Commissioners Conlon, Lowy, Brientnall, Kane, Maher, Strahan, Kinward, Schickhaus, and Van Houten.

Auditor E. L. Conklin, Hugo J. Gieselle, Thomas J. Regan, Thomas Harlan, Dr. Hendry, Reuben Trier, Owen A. Cahill, Aldermen Harrigan, Joyce, Ely, Trabold, Gaffney, Smith, and Westerman; John Hughes, John Hart, Charles Marsh, P. T. Quinn, John J. Leidy, Thomas Lane, City Clerk O'Connor, John F. Mahan, and others.

The interment was in the vault adjoining that of Mrs. Smith, wife of the deceased, in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

IS NOT CONVINCED.

Good Citizenship Union Does Not Credit Police Stories of Reform.

NEWARK, Dec. 17.—A committee consisting of the Rev. E. S. Young, the Rev. C. E. Lapp, and C. H. Pell, L. F. Burke, F. J. Lovatt, and W. J. Hamilton, represented the Christian Citizenship Union at the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners this evening. The committee had a special invitation from the Commissioners, who met to hear charges against the police.

The four Police Captains, Corbitt, Mc-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manus, Bergen, and Daly, appeared and submitted reports of the civic reform, so called, that they have effected.

The committee of the Christian Citizenship Union said it would be discourteous to submit its proofs because the Grand Jury had the charges in hand. The Rev. Mr. Young, as spokesman, said that, despite the representations of the police, the union had sufficient evidence, and would continue the crusade against disorderly houses.

A POLICEMAN TRIED FOR MURDER

John Smith Accused of Causing the Death of John Curley.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—The impaneling of a jury for the trial of Policeman John Smith, accused of having caused the death of John Curley in June last, began at 1:35 this afternoon, and after eight challenges on the part of the prosecution and seven by the defense, was concluded at 2 o'clock. The jury consists of William H. Van Blake, Peter Bender, Joseph C. Bowes, Henry Nagle, John M. Moore, Charles Munster, John H. Parkhurst, Farrand Kitchie, Theodore Kerchenstein, Bernard Bachman, William Chenwith, and J. B. Hathaway.

Assistant Prosecutor Hood addressed the jury. He said the prosecution would endeavor to prove that Curley met his death by a blow dealt by the prisoner.

The first testimony of interest was given by John Manning. He said he saw Curley between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night at the corner of Ferry and Adams Streets. He went into Donohue's saloon and met Curley there. Curley left the saloon, accompanied by John McDonald. Witness saw the two men fifteen minutes afterward at the corner of Ferry and Monroe Streets wrestling. "I placed my hand," the witness said, "on Curley's shoulder to stop them. I had only one shoe on, and crossed over to get my shoe. When I got my shoe I recrossed and saw Officers Smith and Long scuffling with Curley and McDonald. The officers were holding Curley's hands when I saw them, and his legs were lying on the ground, and his body a little above it. I saw Officers Smith and Long club Curley five or six times about the legs. Curley resisted. I waited about ten or fifteen minutes, and saw him taken to the police station."

John McDonald told how he met Curley in Donoghue's saloon. He said: "I suggested to Curley to go home, and we got as far as Ferry and Monroe Streets. Manning came over and I made a punch at him. I fell over Curley on the sidewalk. Smith then came over and began clubbing Curley, and got him on the ground and began jumping on him."

Michael Carlin said he saw Curley about 10:45 P. M., with McDonald. Officer Long followed them. The witness went down to Union and Ferry Street, where Long had hold of Curley, as if he wanted to arrest him. He said: "I wanted to take Curley home, but Long grabbed Curley, and hit him across the shins. Officer Smith then came up and clubbed him over the legs, back and stomach. When we interfered Smith said if McDonald did not go away he would break his head. At the station house the doorkeeper had hold of him, and led him to the cells, and when he got to the folding door Smith jabbed him with a club. After the doors were closed we heard three groans. Everybody outside heard it, and then the groans ceased. We were outside the station house when we heard the groans."

The trial will be continued to-day.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

All Society Attends the Opening of the Spielkartenfest.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Miner's Theatre was the scene of a notable gathering of society people to-night, the occasion being the "Spielkartenfest" arranged for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. One side of the house was decorated in violet and the other in yellow, and the occupants of seats on the respective sides wore chrysanthemums to match in color. The boxes were taken by Congressman-elect Richard Wayne Parker, James T. Ball, Edwin Van Winkle, and Thomas T. Kinney.

May Build a Pest House.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Vice Chancellor Van Fleet to-day handed down his decision in the injunction suit of Philip N. Jackson vs. The City of Newark, denying the request of Jackson and others to restrain the City of Newark from constructing a pest house in the township of Irvington on ground purchased for that purpose.

The Vice Chancellor says, in his decision, that the complainants' right to a preliminary injunction is not clear.

City Counsel Riker, who conducted the case for the city, had informed the Public Building Committee that the application was not in the nature of a stay. Contracts were signed and work will commence at once.

Held the Highwayman.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Joseph Addstein of 245 East Broadway, New-York, was robbed last night of a heavy gold hunting-case watch by Albert Howard. Addstein held Howard until Officer Connell took him in custody. This morning Howard was committed for the Grand Jury. He described himself as a steamfitter, residing at 246 West Sixteenth Street, New-York.

Found Dead in the Woods.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—George Goff, Jr., and his brother Paul, two boys, discovered a corpse in the woods of Albert Van Buren, on Westfield Avenue, Springfield, yesterday. Thomas Noonan of 235 Elm Street this morning identified the body as that of his father, Michael Noonan. The old man had wandered away from home last Monday.

Two Burglaries.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Burglars visited the house of Edmund Armand, on Grant Avenue, near Walnut Street, Avondale, last night and carried away silverware and Mr. Armand's clothing.

The residence of Frederick W. Moll, in the Enclosure, on Passaic Avenue, Nutley, was entered by thieves last night, who stole clothing, silverware, and a small sum of money.

Pleaded Guilty to Embezzlement.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Moses P. Smith, ex-Collector of South Orange Township, to-day in Supreme Court pleaded guilty without intent to a charge of embezzling $15,000 of the township's funds. Referee Adams was instructed by Judge Depue to take the report of the experts and Smith's admission into consideration and make a report. Sentence will then be pronounced.

Killed on the Bridge.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17.—William Cooper of 196 Sherman Street was killed on the Fourth Avenue Bridge of the Erie Railway this morning. Cooper was slightly deaf. He stepped aside to avoid a Newark train and was struck by one coming from Jersey City and instantly killed.

PATERSON FREEHOLDERS ELECTED

An Interesting Fight Begun for the Official Spoils.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Board of Aldermen at its last regular meeting was notified that the courts had declared unconstitutional the law for electing Freeholders by Assembly districts, and also that appointments must be made to hold until May 1. To-night the election was held, resulting as follows:

First Ward, Tunis Ross; Second Ward, William L. Munson; Third Ward, William R. Close; Fourth Ward, John K. Cooke; Fifth Ward, James Roe; Sixth Ward, George Fuerstein; Seventh Ward, John J. Canning; Eighth Ward, John H. Burke.

The townships have selected: Acquackanonk, George V. DeMott; Manchester, Richard Doremus; Pompton, Martin R. Drew; Little Falls, John Radcliffe; Wayne, Robert Duncan; West Milford, David B. Wickham.

Passaic City elects four Freeholders also.

The new board will contain thirteen Republicans and five Democrats. The board will be organized Wednesday morning, and a hot fight is already on for several snug berths. "Boss" Joseph Quackenbush is expected to prove a powerful factor in deciding the contests. Quackenbush has been particularly successful of late in dictating party nominations. The Republican Assemblymen owed their nominations to his powerful intervention. Quackenbush acts as private secretary and bookkeeper for Mayor-elect William L. Strong.

County Physician Johnson is opposed for re-election by Coroner S. F. Wiley, the Indian League candidate. Jail Warden Buckley and County Collector Shields will be re-elected without opposition. The offices of County Engineer and Road and Light Inspector will very likely be consolidated, insuring a saving to the county of about $4,000 per year. Road Inspector Leslie S. Menger is striving earnestly for the consolidated office, but William L. Whitmore is booked by the knowing ones for the position. For Director John K. Cooke appears to have the lead, and will be elected unless his well-known friendship for Emley prompts "Boss" Quackenbush to issue the edict turning him down.

MRS. CAROLINE LEXOW SUED ON CONTRACT

Farmer Thorsh Kept the Horses Three Weeks, but Wants Pay for the Season.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—Caroline Lexow, wife of Allan Lexow, a brother of Senator Lexow, was a defendant in the Hudson County Circuit Court this afternoon on contract for debt. The creditor who sued is Leo Thorsh, a farmer at Nanuet, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Lexow reside at 901 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Mr. Lexow is Treasurer of the New-York Hack Company.

Mr. Thorsh alleges that, early last Summer Mrs. Lexow made a contract with him by which he was to furnish Mr. and Mrs. Lexow, their six children, two nurses, and a coachman with board for $125 a week, and also to furnish stabling and feed for three horses at $45 a month. At the end of three weeks Mr. Thorsh undertook to give orders to the coachman about the horses, to which Mr. Lexow objected. A quarrel ensued and the family moved.

Mr. Lexow offered to pay for the keep of the horses for the three weeks, but Mr. Thorsh refused to accept this, claiming that the contract was for the season. Mr. Lexow refused to settle on that basis, hence the suit. Mr. Thorsh brought suit against Mrs. Lexow, because it was she who made the contract.

THE PRISONER OF STATE IS NO MORE

Mourning in the Hudson County Jail the Death of the Pet Alligator.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—There was sorrow among the keepers of the Hudson County Jail this morning. Their pet alligator was dead.

The distinguished saurian was born in Florida about four years ago. He was captured by Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, who, on his return, committed the little fellow to the jail, where he has since been regarded as a prisoner of state.

He was only three inches long when Mr. McDermott found him in one of the streams among the Everglades; now he measures three feet, showing that prison life agreed with him. The keepers were in the habit of placing him in the fountain in front of the Court House every Summer. During the Winter he was kept in a tank in the drug room.

When the door was opened this morning, the alligator was stretched on the floor, cold and dead. What killed him is not known.

BURGLARS WHO OPERATED WITH A WAGON

They Carted Off the Contents of Residences and Stores.

ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Summer residence of Henry Buckwedell, a merchant of New-York City, at Hoffman's Station, was entered by burglars Sunday night. They took a wagon load of valuable goods. Benjamin Hoffman traced them as far as Keyport, where the goods were recovered and the burglars arrested. They were identified as William Stillwell and Edward Fisher. Both of them are ex-convicts.

The general store of Reid & Pullen of Englishtown was recently robbed of a large quantity of valuable goods. Edward Price was arrested on suspicion and acknowledged that he, with Fisher and Stillwell, had broken into the store and taken the goods. Price's share of the plunder was found where he had secreted it, but the bulk of the goods stolen from the store were taken by Stillwell and Fisher, and have not been recovered.

SHE LOOKED SO NICE SHE WENT FREE

But Annie Didn't Return the Borrowed Finery and Is in Trouble.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—Annie McCauley, a pretty girl of nineteen years, was tried for larceny before Judge Hudspeth, in the General Sessions, this morning. Some time ago the girl was arrested in a disorderly house.

When she was taken from the jail to be tried, she borrowed a hat and a lot of finery from other prisoners, promising to return the articles when she came back.

She expected to be convicted, but her appearance made such an impression on the jury that she was acquitted. In her joy she went home wearing the clothes she had borrowed.

When the prisoners from whom she had borrowed them were released, they hunted her up and caused her arrest for larceny. This time she was convicted. She will be sentenced on Friday.

Red Bank to be Enlarged.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 17.—An application will be made to the next Legislature to extend the boundaries of Red Bank. The change is made necessary by the new school law, which requires the boundaries of the corporation and school district to be the same. Under the old law the corporation boundaries were smaller than those of the school district. The proposed new boundary begins at Newman Springs on the west, then runs south to Patterson Avenue, runs easterly along Patterson Avenue to Broad Street, thence northeasterly to the Ridge Road, taking in Kinney's Hill, then down the Ridge Road to the Hone Road, thence northerly to the river, which is to form the northern boundary.

Three Carpenters Hurt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 17.—Three carpenters were badly hurt this evening at Carteret by the breaking of a scaffold. One of them is expected to die. He is a Norwegian, and his name is not known here. The others, Morris Wilchick, a Russian, aged thirty, whose home is 42a Pine Street, Elizabethport, and Frank Morgan, aged forty-five, of Newark, were brought to the Elizabeth Hospital. They are suffering from cuts, bruises, and internal hurts, but will probably recover. The men fell thirty-five feet. They were employed in rebuilding the Williams & Clark Fertilizing Works, destroyed by fire several months ago.

The Shooting of Young Lilly.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 17.—The inquest on the body of Thomas Lilly, the youth who was shot and killed on Sunday at Elizabethport by his playmate, John Long, while they were playing with a loaded revolver, will be held to-morrow.

Young Long is still locked up in a cell at the Elizabeth Police Headquarters, and is in abject misery over the affair, he having scarcely done anything but cry since his arrest.

Alexander M. Ross's Sudden Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 17.—Alexander M. Ross of Grand Avenue, one of the wealthiest men in Plainfield, died suddenly of apoplexy just before noon to-day. A few moments before his death he told his wife he felt unwell, but declined to have a physician sent for. She left the room for a few moments, and when she returned he was dead. Mr. Ross was thirty-four years old. Mrs. Ross is the daughter of Charles Potter, the printing press manufacturer.

Wagon Wrecked by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—As Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newburger of 936 Madison Street, Brooklyn, were driving through Greenville last night on their way from Bergen Point, their wagon was struck by Trolley Car No. 141 of the Bayonne line. Mr. and Mrs. Newburger escaped with a few scratches and were able to return home, but their wagon was utterly wrecked. John Segor, the motorman, was held on a charge of atrocious assault.

"Make a Virtue of Necessity."

We trust that friend Shakespeare will bear us no ill will for pointing out that his "Make a virtue of necessity"—Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv., 1—where the Second Outlaw says to Valentine:

Are you content to be our General?
To make a virtue of necessity,
And live as we do in this wilderness?—

may be found in Chaucer:

Then is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
To maken vertu of necessite,
And take it well, that we may not eschewe,
And namely that to all of us is due—
to-wit, death. But we must further crave
Dan Chaucer's pardon for remarking that,
in this regard, Quintilian forestalled him by
some thirteen centuries. For we read, in a
fragment of that learned Roman, preserved
by Isidorus Hispalensis: "Faciamus de funere remedium, de necessitate virtutem,"
(Let us make of death a cure, a virtue of
necessity.")—Macmillan's Magazine.

Six Days More of our Christmas Dress Goods Sale.

600 lengths Dark Checks, Wool Mixtures, Serges, and Whipcords, $1.75, $2.50, and $3.50 per Dress length.

200 Tailors' Dress Patterns, all-wool Broadcloth, $4.50 each—a striking value.

800 lengths, Cheviots, Tweeds, plain and fancy imported Goods and rich Novelties, at proportionately low prices.

A number of Box Robes, in different designs, at half value.

Twenty thousand yards Rich Colors, in the new furrowed Crepes. Perforated Fabrics, at reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

Those poor relations of yours will no doubt be grateful for whatever Santa Claus brings them—poor relations are always grateful, when they have a chance to be—but if you want to fill the hearts of your brothers, your uncles, and your nephews with a lasting joy, give them—instead of a lizard skin pocketbook (what sad irony) or smoker's outfit—a big, warm Ulster, a suit of Clothes, a pair of Trousers, a pair of Shoes, a Hat, a Muffler, an Umbrella, some Underwear, Gloves, Shirts, Neckwear, or something else that'll do them good and save their pocket.

If you buy these things of us, it'll be a guarantee that they're *the best*, both to you and those who receive them.

And if you don't select just the right thing or the right size we'll exchange it after Christmas.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

Tuesday, December 18th.

Eider-down Robes, (Blue, Pink, Tan and Grey), bound with wide Satin Ribbon, fastened with Silk Girdle, $5.85, value $10.00.

"Ladies' Maids" and Nurses' Aprons, fine quality, 35 cts.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE E&W MARK THE BEST MADE

Reliable Silver Plate, The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,
16 CORTLANDT STREET.

Birds.

Canary, singer, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Canary, St. Andreasberg, fancy notes, $5.00.
Canary, Campanini bell, water, flute notes, long silvery trills, soft singers, $8.00, $10.00, $15.00.
Singing Canary and brass cage for $8.00.
Talking Parrots and fancy birds. Cages in great variety. Birds sent by express everywhere. Free lists. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all about mating, food and care, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., 15th and 16th Sts.

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE CHINA.

ICE-CREAM SETS, 2.98
ASPARAGUS SETS, 6.35
FISH SETS, 4.85
GAME SETS, 4.57
ENTREE SETS, 4.95
PUDDING DISHES, 1.98
INDIVIDUAL TEA SETS, 1.25

CHOICE SELECTION Tete-a-tete, 5 o'Clock Tea and Chocolate Sets in Fine French China.

SPECIAL. English Dinner Sets, 130 Pieces, Enamel Decorations, 14.98 Set, Worth 25.00.

Immense Assortment Chocolate Jugs, Cracker Jars, Butter Dishes, Cheese Dishes, Cups and Saucers and Plates.

AT LOW PRICES.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Brass 5 o'Clock Tea Kettles on Stand, 1.29 each, Worth 1.69.

Brass Crumb Trays and Scrapers, 98c. Set, Worth 1.25.

Stag Handle Carving Sets, 1.75 Set, Worth 3.50.

Silver-Plated Knives and Forks.
PEARL HANDLES, 9.00 Set.
IVORY HANDLES, 6.00 Set.

IMMENSE VARIETY Brass Bird Cages and Singing Canaries.

LARGE ASSORTMENT Bamboo Easels, Tables, Book Shelves, Stools, Music Stands, &c.

Boys' and Girls' Velocipedes, Tricycles, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Sleds, Rocking Horses, &c.

AT LOW PRICES.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A remarkable collection of beautiful Chinese antique art, consisting of old cloisonné enamels, handsome porcelains, and rare hard-stone ornaments and curios, will be offered for sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, Dec. 20, 21, and 22. The collection has recently arrived from Pekin, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin, and is now on free exhibition at the art galleries. The sale will commence at 3 P. M. each day.

—The catalogue of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church for 1894-1895 has just been issued. It shows that there are at present in the seminary two fellows, nine post graduates, twenty-three seniors, forty-one middle-class men, forty-four juniors, and seventeen special students.

—The elderly woman who undressed herself Sunday in Central Park for the purpose of retiring to rest, and who was sent to Bellevue Hospital, was identified yesterday as Mrs. Henrietta Isaacs, who keeps a candy store at 743 Second Avenue. She is temporarily deranged.

—The body of the man found in the East River at the foot of Thirteenth Street Sunday was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of George Reilly, a dealer in bottles, aged fifty-three years, of 438 East Thirteenth Street.

Brooklyn.

—William B. Gregory of 152 Spring Street, Hoboken, was found in an unconscious condition on Main Street yesterday. He was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital. He said he had taken an overdose of opium to relieve toothache. He will recover. He is an artist, and claims to be a graduate of Columbia College and a member of a Greek letter society.

—Mrs. Rose Getting of 72 Washington Street applied to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the Common Council to reinstate her as Matron of Public Bath No. 3. She was dismissed April 14, 1894. Justice Gaynor dismissed the application on the ground that the Common Council had power to remove her.

—A warrant has been issued for William F. Luneberg, a druggist of 242 Driggs Avenue, for assault. The complainant is his wife, Anne. The druggist was fined $25 last Summer for kissing Mrs. Annie Cosgrove while she was in his store. His wife alleges that he pawned her jewels in order to pay the fine, and that ever since he had beaten her.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod, who has been pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, for the last fifteen years, was tendered a grand reception by his congregation in the church last evening. Complimentary addresses were made by several clergymen of prominence.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday refused to grant a motion to stay the suit in Kings County of Moses R. Prout against Alexander R. Chisholm and William F. Carey, brokers, pending the result of another suit in New-York County.

—Mrs. Nancy Robb of 94 Eighteenth Street, who was arrested for shoplifting in a Fulton Street dry goods store, and who had a package of cayenne pepper in her pocket, is not in her right mind, and will be sent to an asylum.

—The clothing of four-year-old Mary Kelly of 87 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, caught fire while she was playing about a bonfire yesterday, and she was severely burned.

—The public schools in Brooklyn will close for the holiday season next Friday, reopening Jan. 3.

Long Island.

—Emil Bullinger, twenty-eight years old, of 213 East Twenty-sixth Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday in Long Island City on suspicion of having robbed the Arvenre Hotel. In his possession were found a dozen silver spoons, bearing the name of the Arverne Hotel, and other goods.

—James McDonald of Amityville shot at three burglars yesterday morning. He was awakened, and, going down stairs, found them in his parlor. After he had fired they escaped by way of the front door.

—Dr. Abbot C. Combes has been elected Health Officer of the town of Newtown.

—Mrs. "Dell" Whitmore of Wautagh, who was arrested on a charge of shooting Andrew J. Russell, has been discharged, owing to the weakness of the evidence against her.

Yonkers.

—A largely-attended undenominational religious meeting, principally for men, was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening. There was excellent music. Addresses were made by the Rev. F. M. Davenport, pastor of the church, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Church. About a dozen men arose and signified a desire to lead a Christian life.

—Arthur Williams and Donald Lyddane, who gave New-York addresses, were arrested yesterday for stealing from druggists. Their plan was to order a prescription compounded, and while the clerk was busy to help themselves to whatever they could reach. The police think they are professionals.

—There will be a dance at the Park Hill Country Clubhouse this evening. The hostesses will be the Misses Hunter and Miss Vidaud. A wagonette will meet trains at Park Hill Station after 8 o'clock.

—At an informal dance last evening at the clubhouse of the Yonkers Corinthian Yach Club there were present the wives and families of the members.

—The Yonkers Football Club has disbanded for the season. Thomas H. See was elected Captain and Edward J. Renahan manager for the season of 1895.

—The trolley cars are now running regularly on Palisade and Park Avenues. They were heavily patronized yesterday and Sunday.

—Fire Commissioner John Rowland has returned from a two months' stay in Alabama in improved health.

—The Stenographers' Association will make its next Saturday evening's meeting a social occasion.

—N. A. Ball, recently badly injured by a fall from his bicycle, is convalescing.

—August Nitsch and George Fischer have returned from their Canadian trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lewis are visiting relatives in Syracuse.

Westchester County.

—In his annual report Miles Adams, Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester County, says the appropriation of $18,000 for the coming year is insufficient, owing to the large increase in the number of inmates of the almshouse, and asks for $2,000, with $500 each for Chaplains and medical attendance.

—The nineteenth annual course of popular lectures in the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, will begin this evening, when the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, will deliver his lecture on "Impostors, Bores, and Other Disagreeable People."

—There is another epidemic of burglaries in Mount Vernon. Yesterday morning men broke into the home of Theodore H. Mulch, in the Chester Hill district, but they were frightened off before they got anything. Almost every day a new burglary is reported.

—Mrs. Mary Lange, wife of Justice John Lange, died suddenly of heart disease in Dobbs Ferry on Sunday evening, while on her way from her home to the railroad station.

—The County Register has moved into his new offices in the Hall of Records. The Register occupies the entire ground floor.

A Tough One-Legged Football Player.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—The most active of several boys who were playing football on the meadows yesterday was Willie Webster, though he has only one leg. The police finally broke up the game, but the only players caught were Webster and a lad named Peter Cassedy.

It was all one policeman and three citizens could do to run Webster down. When arraigned before Police Justice Potts today, both boys were discharged with a reprimand.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

No old, high-priced Stock at Cowperthwait's New Store, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Napoleon as Puss in Boots.

On the day that Napoleon first put on uniform as a sous-lieutenant of artillery he presented himself in Mme. Parmon's salon and her cruel young daughters burst into a fit of laughter at the absurd appearance of his boots, which were "so high and wide that his little thin legs seemed buried in them."

At no period of his life could Napoleon take a laugh at his own expense, although so fond of teasing others, and, his vanity being wounded, he grew angry with his fair critics. Cecile Parmon, on this, told him that since he wore a sword he ought to be gallant to ladies, and to feel flattered when they joked with him. "You are nothing but a child—a little pensionnaire!" he contemptuously replied. On which the schoolgirl of thirteen retorted: "And you are nothing but a puss in boots!" Although extremely annoyed at the time, Napoleon proved that he bore no malice by having a toy made for the little Laure, representing the cat of the fairy tale attired as footman to the Marquis de Carabas.—Temple Bar.

Jokes on Doctors.

There are many variations of an old joke. Perhaps that current in the days of Caxton was as good as any:

"He sawe a peyntour that was waxe a physicien, to whom he sayde thou knowest that men might se at the eye the fawtes that thou didest in thy crafte, but nowe they may not be perceuyed, for they ar hidde vnether the erthe."—"Dictes," Reprint, 1877, f. 22.

In modern jestbooks this is the tale: The street in which a physician lived was being repaved, to his great annoyance. One day he vented his wrath on an Irish "rammer," saying, "You fellows do your work badly, and then throw earth on to hide it." "Arrah, by Jasus," said the Irishman, "ours is not the only bad work the earth hides."—Notes and Queries.

Furs
Holiday Gifts.

Sable Head Pouches..... $2.50
Sundry Muffs as low as..... 3.00
Fox Rugs..... 6.00
Black Persian Jackets..... 100.00
Fur-lined Opera Cloaks..... 70.00
Fur Overcoats..... 60.00
Fur Collars and Gloves..... 3.00
Black Bear Robes..... 65.00
Tiger Rugs..... 65.00
Polar Bear Rugs..... 45.00
Leopard Rugs..... 7.50
And Upwards.

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FURRIERS,
184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.
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Tuesday
Dec. 18-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DEATH OF R. L. STEVENSON

Apoplexy Carries Away the Master of Modern English Fiction.

BURIED ON PAA MOUNTAIN SUMMIT

Inspiring Career of a Writer in Whose Work Was Charmingly Reflected the Mind of a Great Artist.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to The Star, dated Apia, Samoa, Dec. 8, confirms the report that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, died suddenly a few days ago from apoplexy. His body was buried on the summit of Paa Mountain, 1,300 feet high.

The Westminster Gazette, in an article on the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, says that, although Mr. Stevenson was anything but apoplectic, there is little doubt that his untimely end was due to apoplexy, induced by the heat of the climate. He left a new novel half completed. The Gazette says he was among the most lovable of modern writers, and the news of his death will be heard with the keenest regret. Perhaps no author of recent years has enlisted so much personal interest on the part of his readers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that in letters recently written Mr. Stevenson said he had two novels practically completed, but could not be induced to part with them until they had received finishing touches. One is entitled "The Chief Justice's Clerk,"

R. L. Stevenson.

the plot of which was foreshadowed in "Catriona." Those who have read portions of this work regard it as his masterpiece. The other book, entitled "St. Ives," is the story of a French prisoner who made his escape from Edinburgh Castle and had stirring adventures in a romantic district of Scotland. Mr. Stevenson had many shorter tales sketched out. He loved Samoa better than any other place, except Scotland. His wife, interviewed recently, said: "We mean to live in Samoa always and leave our bones there."

Stevenson's Forty-three Years.

Robert Louis Stevenson's full name was Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson, but the Balfour he had ceased to use. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the date of his birth was Nov. 13, 1850. His father, Thomas Stevenson, had eminence in connection with lighthouses. For many years Thomas Stevenson was an Inspector of Lighthouses, and retained his activity in that office until near the time of his death, in 1888. On the English coast he was connected with the building of several houses; in the arrangement of reflectors he made important improvements, and some of his knowledge on the subject went into a book which he published on lighthouse optics. When he died his son wrote a sketch of his life, and one of his son's books was dedicated to him, "by whose devices the great sea lights in every quarter of the globe shine out more brightly."

Thomas Stevenson, like most Scotchmen, had dabbled in theology. In 1877 he brought out "Christianity Confirmed by Jewish and Heathen Testimony, and the Deductions from Physical Science." The work went into a second edition in the following year. Thomas Stevenson's devotion to lighthouses came to him by inheritance. His father was that Robert Stevenson who, between 1795 and 1840, designed no fewer than eighteen lighthouses for the Scotch coast, the chief of which was the famous one on Bell Rock, in which he improved on the one Smeaton had built at Edystone.

Of his Scotch origin Louis Stevenson was always proud. He has said in one of his books that to be born a Scotchman is "the

Mrs. Stevenson.

happiest lot on earth." But it was a privilege one must pay for. "You have to learn," he said, "the paraphrases and the Shorter Catechism; you generally take to drink; your youth, so far as I can find out, is a time of louder war against society, of more outcry and tears and turmoil than if you were born, for instance, in England. But, somehow, life is warmer and closer, the hearth burns more redly, the lights of home shine softer on the rainy street, the very names endeared in verse and music cling nearer round our hearts."

Stevenson's father intended him for a lawyer, and with that end in view carefully educated him at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh. He went far enough with his legal studies to be entered at the Scottish bar, and then changed the whole course of his life. He began to travel for his health, and in this found such enjoyment that he took to writing of the things he saw. Then it was that he entered upon the literary career which has given him fame and honor wherever contemporary literature is read. Before his travels began he had probably made some attempts at authorship, for to an earlier period belong these contributions which Mr. P. G. Hamerton obtained from him for his Portfolio and Leslie Stephen for The Cornhill Magazine.

His first published books have date of 1878, when his "Inland Voyage" and "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes" made their appearance. The first of these at once seized public attention. It was an account of travel in canoes by two friends, who took to Belgian and French waters. It was the author's style which captivated his readers. Some one described it as a compound of Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Bacon, George Herbert, Stern, and Blackmore. He was seen to have rare humor, great insight, refined feeling, and splendid powers of fresh description. Mr. Hamerton declared that he was "one of the most perfect writers living, one of the very few who may yet do something that will become classical." The book on Edinburgh naturally appealed to a narrower audience, but it was greatly liked wherever it was read. He was not wholly complimentary, having the ability to see things as they were, but his style and his effective descriptions charmed all.

Already had Mr. Stevenson begun to show his fondness for France. This was in part due to his uncertain health, but in part also to a genuine liking for the land and people. As early as 1876 he had spent a whole Summer there, and at Barbizon, Grez, and Fontainebleau American artists first made acquaintance with the brilliancy of his mind and the charm of his personality. Out of this Summer came part of the experience recorded in "An Inland Voyage," and two years later French travel—the region of the Covennes—yielded up his "Travels with a Donkey," through which, in this country, his rise to fame really began. Of actual scenes of travel and adventures the book contained a small amount. Not the occurrences of the journey so much as the way things were told made the value of this new piece of composition. Critics saw an improvement on former writings. As he was more natural, so was there a corresponding absence of premeditated art. His sympathies with men and women were as generous as ever, but his humanity was more healthy, and his fun sweeter and stronger.

Stevenson's next volume was his "Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers," which appeared in 1881, and in the following year came his "Familiar Studies of Men and Books." Both contained matter that was repeated from the periodicals for which he had written—The Portfolio, The Cornhill, The New Quarterly, and Macmillan's. In 1882 he published his "New Arabian Nights," with which were included some short stories that originally were published in The Cornhill and Temple Bar. Of this volume, The Saturday Review remarked that there was little to be got from the stories but pleasure. It praised "their striking fertility of invention, their charming touch of chivalry, which is by no means too common, either in real life or in fiction, and that other quality of the author's, also by no means too common, of making his readers' cup full of horrors, and yet putting no offense in it."

When "Treasure Island" came out, in 1883, fame for Stevenson had already been achieved; but this work was to widen and deepen it everywhere. The book is said to have had its origin in a suggestion made to the author by a small boy, in whom he was interested, who repeatedly had asked him why he did not write something interesting, like "Robinson Crusoe." Although especially a book for boys, this work gave quite as much pleasure to folks grown to man's estate, and to whom tales of prowess and daring in the Spanish Main have always been captivating. What The Saturday Review admired most in it was, as usual, the style. It said the book was "written in that crisp, choice, nervous English, of which he has the secret, with such a union of measure and farce as to be in its way a masterpiece of narrative."

Mr. Stevenson's first visit to America had been made before "Treasure Island" appeared. In the Summer of 1879 he determined to make a voyage from Liverpool to New-York in the steerage, and on arrival here he concluded to continue the journey on land in an immigrant car as far as San Francisco. It was an odd mode of travel for one with Stevenson's refinement and sensitive spirit, but with him love of adventure has ever been one of the strongest passions. We may, perhaps, call it an inherited taste—a survival in the tastes of the man of letters of what had been the daily habit and environment of his ancestors for two or more generations. Out of the American trip Mr. Stevenson got a series of magazine papers, and some years later a further fruit was seen in his book, "The Silverado Squatters; a Sketch from a California Mountain," which had to do with a deserted mining camp in the southern part of the State. Originally, the story was printed in The Century Magazine. Mr. Stevenson's charming collection of verse relating to the inner life of childhood followed next. It was appropriately called "A Child's Garland of Verse," and only two years ago an illustrated reprint of it awakened new praises.

Next, in 1885, came "Prince Otto: A Romance," in which he dealt with the morals of marriage, and in 1886 his "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which has enjoyed the double reputation of great success on the stage as well as in book and story form. Mr. Stevenson has declared that the principal incident was dreamed by him many years before he wrote the story. In his dream he saw Hyde rush into a mysterious recess, take a drug, and then, by the terror that followed, was awakened. Such was the impression the dream made on him that it haunted him for years before he made a story out of it.

In the same year was published "Kidnapped," which was described as the "Memoirs of the Adventures of David Balfour in the year 1751." It told of his being kidnapped and cast away on a desert island, where he had many sufferings, and from which he escaped to the west highlands of Scotland, there to meet Alan Breck Stewart "and other notorious highland Jacobites." Balfour suffered much at the hands of his "Uncle Ebenezer Balfour of Shawes, falsely so called." Balfour was declared to have written these memoirs himself, and the adventures end when the hero is scarcely more than a boy. Most readers were reminded of it by "Treasure Island." The workmanship was admired and the horrors were related with such charm and freshness, joined to refinement, that readers of fine taste found the work a source of genuine pleasure.

Books which now followed were "The Merry Men and Other Tales and Fables," "Underwoods," a volume of verse; a "Memoir of Fleming Jenkins," and "Memories and Portraits," all in 1887; "The Black Arrow: A Tale of the Two Roses," in 1888; "The Master of Ballantrae," 1889; "Ballads," including two long romances of South Sea life, and "The Wrong Box," (in which he had the assistance of Lloyd Osbourne,) in 1890; and since 1890, "The Wrecker," (also with the help of Mr. Osbourne,) "Across the Plains, with Other Memories and Essays," and then his book on Samoa, which he called "A Footnote to History. Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa." More recently have appeared "David Balfour," (1893,) and "Island Nights' Entertainments," (1893.) The long story "David Balfour," was widely read in the year of its appearance, and has been greatly admired.

Mr. Stevenson, after the years spent in France for his health, sought elsewhere for a better climate than Scotland afforded. At one time he fixed his abode at Bournemouth, in the south of England, at a country home, which he called Skerryvore. Again he came to New-York and spent a Winter and some additional months in the Adirondacks, and finally he pitched his tent in Samoa. Great was the surprise of the public when it learned that to this remote Pacific isle the brilliant author had gone for a stay that would be prolonged, and might be permanent. He was dwelling in Samoa when the quarrel among the European powers occurred, with the awful disaster by which such wreck was done to the war ships of three nations. In his "Footnote to History," these Samoan events find extended narration in which are mingled accounts of beggars and planters, the strife of consuls, the awful hurricane, the scene on the shore and in the harbor when the hurricane had passed, and the making and unmaking of Kings, with the sorrows of one of them named Laupepa.

Stevenson's marriage was as romantic as any tale he ever told. Lloyd Osbourne, who assisted him in writing two of his stories, was the son of his wife by a former marriage, and when Mrs. Osbourne became Mrs. Stevenson she was recently divorced from her busband, Samuel C. Osbourne. She and Osbourne had been married in Indiana in 1858. He maiden name was Vandergrift, and in 1861 the couple, with a son and daughter, started for Arizona with a few thousand dollars they had saved. Mr. Osbourne put his money in a mine, for which a few months later $100,000 was offered. Osbourne wished to sell, but his partner did not. They held on, and six months later the mine would not fetch a dollar.

Osbourne, with his family, then went to San Francisco, and he so prospered as a court reporter that he sent his wife to Europe to educate the children. In Paris Mrs. Osbourne, in 1883, met Stevenson, and fell in love with him. Returning to San Francisco she obtained a divorce, and arrangements were at once made for her marriage with Stevenson. Osbourne was invited to the wedding and accepted. On the appointed day he presented himself in faultless attire with a lady on his arm, whom he introduced as Mrs. Osbourne. To this lady Osbourne had been quietly married as soon as the divorce was granted. Some newspaper stories have declared that the divorce broke Osbourne's heart, but his prompt second marriage hardly bears out the story. In any event, it is known that as Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson took up their abode in Samoa, so Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne took up theirs in Australia. Each couple went to a land where all the old ties might be forgotten.

EXPENSES OF THE EXCISE BOARD

COL. MURPHY SAYS THE DEPARTMENT IS ECONOMICALLY MANAGED.

Work in the Office Increased, Necessitating More Outlay—System of Checks as Safeguards.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Treasurer of the Board of Excise, was indignant yesterday at the statements in a Sunday newspaper charging that the expenses of the board were excessive; that $90,000 a year was expended by the Commissioners for political purposes, and that there were no safeguards about the funds handled by the board.

Col. Murphy said that the article showed either ignorance on the part of the writer of the methods in vogue in the board, or that, actuated by unfriendliness or malice toward the Commisssioners, he had misstated and perverted facts.

Mr. Murphy declared that the affairs of the Excise Board are conducted as economically as any other department of the City Government. The reason why the amount of appropriation for the expenses of the board had increased is, he said, because the work in the office has greatly increased, although the number of licenses granted is not greater than in previous years. The appropriation for the expenses of the department is paid by the Controller on vouchers certified to by the three Commissioners, and every expenditure is open to inspection. The money received for licenses is deposited with the City Chamberlain.

Daniel Whalen, the cashier of the board, exhibited his books to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, and explained how he disposed of the money received by him for licenses. This money is deposited in bank daily, and at the end of the month a check for the month's receipts is transmitted to the City Chamberlain, and at the same time a list containing a record of every license issued during the month, together with the name of the licensee and the amount of the fee, is sent to the Controller.

Every day at the close of the business a list of the licenses issued, with the amount of money received, is furnished to each of the three Commissioners. Beside these checks the stubs in the license books show the name of the licensee, the grade of the license, the date of issue, and the amount of the fees. All these books kept by different individuals are examined each day at the close of business, and unless they agree an investigation is made. None of the money received for license fees can be stolen or made away with unless there is collusion between the cashier and at least half a dozen clerks in the office.

George H. Gale, who has held a clerkship in the office of the Board of Excise for a number of years, said that while the number of licenses issued had not increased, the work connected with the applications and their consideration had quadrupled. The method which had prevailed for years, of the applications being made outside the office, and the bonds filled in and sworn to by notaries public, was abolished some years ago, and now every applicant for a license must appear in person at the office. All the papers, together with the bonds, are filled out by the application clerks, and the applicant and the bondsmen are sworn in the office.

There are but three application clerks, but in the Spring, when at least two-thirds of the licenses are renewed, there are seven or eight Inspectors detailed for clerical work to assist them.

The increase of the appropriations for salaries in 1886 was caused by the Commissioners increasing the salaries of the Inspectors from $900 to $1,200. The former figure was considered low, and it was deemed proper, as the Inspectors were exposed to temptation, to increase their stipend. During the year ending April 30, 1894, the applications number 12,927; there were 10,840 licenses issued, and the amount received for license fees was $1,747,860. There were 385 hearings before the board on protests and complaints, and 278 applications were rejected. These figures show the volume of business transacted by the board.

The Rev. Mr. Foote Says Farewell.

The Rev. A. E. Foote, who, for six years, was pastor of the Sing Sing Baptist Church, preached his farewell sermon Sunday evening, having resigned to take a smaller charge on account of failing health. The church was crowded, and the evening services in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were shortened so that their congregations could attend the Baptist Church and their pastors take part in the services. Morell Post, G. A. R., of which the Rev. Mr. Foote is an associate member, attended in a body with its Women's Relief Corps.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee—Charles D. Clark, vice David M. Key, retired.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico—Humphrey B. Hamilton of New-Mexico.

Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua—Thomas O'Hara of Michigan.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: J. B. Whitney, Conklin Centre; George Coyle, Lincklean; Daniel Fuhr, Jr., Purchase; H. B. Fellows, Scarsdale; Charles Weir, West Beckmentown: W. S. Calhoun, Williamson.

STATE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

Officers to be Elected To-Morrow—Preparations for a Monument at Louisburg, Cape Breton Island.

The New-York State Society of Colonial Wars will hold its third general court and business meeting to-morrow night at the Hotel Waldorf. This will be the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the great swamp fight in King Philip's war of 1675, when the Indian warriors were defeated with great slaughter by the colonists.

The most important matter of business will be the election of officers and members of the various committees for the coming year. The Nominating Committee will propose the following ticket, and it will probably be elected:

Governor—Frederick J. de Peyster.
Deputy Governor—James M. Varnum.
Lieutenant Governor—T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.
Secretary—Howland Pell.
Deputy Secretary—Philip Rhinelander.
Treasurer—Arthur M. Hatch.
Registrar—Frederick E. Haight.
Historian—S. Victor Constant.
Chancellor—Abraham R. Lawrence.
Surgeon—F. Le Roy Satterlee.
Chaplain—The Rev. Alexander Hamilton.

Gentlemen of the Council (to serve three years)—Edward de Peyster Livingston, Charles H. Pond, and John T. Wainwright.

Committee on Admissions—David A. Clarkson, William G. Davies, James B. Metcalf, James F. Ruggles, James H. Townsend, Courtland Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and J. N. De R. Whitehouse.

Committee on Historical Documents—Edward F. De Lancey, Charles Isham, William G. Verplanck, Gouverneur M. Smith, and Abraham B. Valentine.

Committee on Installation, and Stewards of the Society—Frederick H. Betts, Henry C. Swords, F. Diodate Thompson, Henry G. Trevor, and William P. Wainwright, Jr.

Several matters of interest regarding the memorial monument which all the State Societies of Colonial Wars are going to erect next year at Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, on the site of the ruined fortifications, will be presented. This monument is to commemorate the capture of the town and fortress of Louisburg by the English and colonial troops from the French on June 17, 1745. The design for the monument has already been selected by the committee. It is to be a tall granite shaft on a pedestal, and the shaft will be surmounted by a huge cannon ball recently found buried in the ruins. All of the societies in this country are taking an active interest in this matter, and it is hoped to have the monument completed and in place so that the exercises may be held on June 17, 1895. Howland Pell, who is Chairman of the Monument Committee, visited Cape Breton Island last September and picked out the site. The owner of the plot of ground selected by Mr. Pell is Patrick Kennedy. When he learned that a portion of his own land had been regarded as the best for the memorial monument he was so overjoyed that he presented it outright to Mr. Pell for the Colonial Wars Society. His grandfather was one of the English soldiers sent against Louisburg, and after its capture he settled there. The Historical Society at Halifax and other similar organizations throughout Canada have promised to assist in the coming celebration and the exercises will be practically international in character.

Mr. Pell has recently received word from the Rev. Mr. Fraser of Louisburg that the charred hull of an old French frigate has been found in the harbor, and in the hull were discovered a small brass cannon and about 300 cannon balls. The committee thinks of melting up the brass cannon to recast in memorial medals commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth celebration of the victory. Some of the cannon balls will be stacked around the monument.

SOLDIERS AS STREET CLEANERS

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS GOOD MEN FOR NEW-YORK TO EMPLOY.

Washington Comment on the Matter—Retired Enlisted Men also Might Be Very Serviceable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Army officers in Washington approve the suggestion of placing retired officers in charge of the street-cleaning divisions in New-York City. Adjt. Gen. Ruggles sees no objection to the retired officers performing this class of work. In fact, similar duties have been performed by officers on the retired list and on leave. Other officers in the department say that doubtless many retired officers could be found who would be glad to secure appointments at the head of a street-cleaning division in any large city. A large number of officers who have been retired on account of age are physically and mentally active, and, if they had had their way, probably some of them would have decided to remain in the service for ten years after the time fixed for their retirements.

There are on the retired list of the army 605 officers, and they are all men of experience and education. Some of them are engineer officers, who have had a large amount of work in their charge, and are entirely competent to assume control of street-cleaning divisions. Probably most of the regimental officers who are on the retired list would not be as able as retired staff officers to undertake work of this kind. Their army duties entailed a good deal of exercise, and especially in the cavalry the officers of the line have not retained their health to the extent that officers of the staff have retained theirs. One army officer said to-day:

"While the subject of employing retired army officers in the New-York Street-Cleaning Department is under discussion, why might it not be well to bring up municipal occupation of our retired enlisted men? Some of them are able to undertake the work in cities—clerical work, for instance, and the work of messengers and watchmen. There are more than 800 of those enlisted men, and doubtless some of them would be glad to be occupied in a respectable and decent way for a reasonable compensation.

"The retired enlisted pay is not large, although a man and his family may live on it. Some of the men possess a great deal of intelligence, and this is especially so as regards non-commissioned officers on the retired list. I know any number of Quartermaster Sergeants and Commissary Sergeants who are good all-around business men, honest, enterprising, and of good education."

Reception by the Old Guard.

The annual reception of the Old Guard, Major Thomas E. Sloan commandant, will take place at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Jan. 16.

The musical programme, arranged both for promenade and dancing, will be rendered by the Old Guard and Bernstein's Band. The decorations will be elaborate. Officers of the army and navy, delegates from corps throughout the land, and distinguished people in civil life will render the gathering a noted and brilliant assemblage.

Boxes and reserved seats may be obtained of Capt. James F. Wenman, Treasurer, of 113 Pearl Street, or at the Old Guard Armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

REPUBLICAN BATTLE ON

Assembly District Conventions to be Held To-Night.

ELECTION DISTRICT SYSTEM AT STAKE

Brookfield's Fight Against Platt—Interesting Contests Promised in Some of the Districts.

Thirty Republican conventions, one in each Assembly District of the city, will be held to-night. They will elect members of the Republican County Committee and officers of the Assembly District associations.

One hundred and fifty-four members of the County Committee will be chosen, all told, apportioned among the Assembly Districts, as follows:

District.	No. Delegates.	District.	No. Delegates.
First	3	Sixteenth	5
Second	4	Seventeenth	5
Third	4	Eighteenth	4
Fourth	3	Nineteenth	5
Fifth	4	Twentieth	4
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	6
Seventh	6	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	5
Tenth	5	Twenty-fifth	4
Eleventh	6	Twenty-sixth	7
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	8
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	6
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-ninth	6
Fifteenth	5	Thirtieth	5
Total			154

These members of the County Committee will elect a Chairman, to become the head of the Republican organization in the city, at the January meeting, which will be held, according to the constitution of the organization, on the third Thursday of the month.

The fighting for control of the organization, which has been in progress for the last two or three weeks, will be at its height to-night, although the battle will not be fully settled until the election in January.

The election district system, it has been urged by Republicans who are in favor of the present method of organizing the party, is at stake in the present contest. If William Brookfield, the present Chairman, be re-elected, the system will be indorsed. If the old district leaders, who still fly the Platt banner, succeed in defeating him, it will jeopardize this system, for they prefer the Assembly district system of organization, by which the politics of the city may be more readily manipulated.

Some of the conventions to-night promise to be entertaining, and most of all will be the one in the Twenty-third District. There are now six members of the County Committee from this district, but because of the increased vote at the last election there will be eight next year. There is strong sentiment in the district both for and against Brookfield. There has been an attempt to agree on a division of the membership, but no very satisfactory results have been reached. As it stood yesterday the chances were that Abraham Gruber, with two other anti-Brookfield men, would be elected and Frank Brainerd, C. N. Bover, Jr., and James S. Lehmaier, who are Brookfield men, would also be returned, leaving two for the convention to fight over.

The Ninth District, which will have six delegates to elect, has been claimed by the anti-Brookfield men up to within a day or two. This is George B. Deane's district. It was said yesterday that Gen. Anson G. McCook's influence had been brought to bear among the election district delegates to such an extent that a majority of these delegates would be for Brookfield. Gen. McCook is strong in this district, which was a part of his Congressional district.

There was talk yesterday of a compromise between the hostile elements of the party. It was to the effect that both elements would agree upon some Republican of good business and political standing who would favor the election district system and would be in sympathy with the State machine.

Such a compromise, however, it was said, would simply mean that Mr. Platt had been defeated. Some of Mr. Brookfield's supporters said that if the election district system were indorsed the fight would be over, and any compromise Chairman would mean simply that Mr. Brookfield and his friends should be allowed to name him.

If this compromise were reached, they said it would put a quietus on the candidacy of ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who has been brought forward by some of the Platt men. Mr. Van Cott is regarded by the anti-Platt men as about the most radical fighter against the present system in the entire thirty districts, and he would be the last one to be chosen.

If the fight is continued after to-night, the State and city patronage will cut something of a figure. Mr. Platt will be able to offer State patronage for support in giving him control of the county. It is not believed he will be able to give much city patronage while Mr. Strong is Mayor.

BOARD TO INSPECT THE CASTINE

Its Work Completed, the Ship Will Go Down East for Her Punch Bowl.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A board has been ordered to inspect the Castine at New-York, preparatory to sending her on a three years' cruise in the South Atlantic.

The Castine recently was enlarged, the idea being to promote her stability. Naturally the constructors will be interested in her performances, when she shall be sent to sea again.

The board is directed to complete its labors of examination by Wednesday, so that the Castine may proceed at once to Castine, Me., where the citizens will present the vessel a punch bowl. Christmas Day will be spent at Castine or another of the New-England ports, and the vessel will return to New-York, so as to leave on her long cruise by Jan. 1.

Romayo Stabbed His Playmate.

William Lebasco, thirteen years old, of 70½ James Street, and James Romayo, ten years old, of 67 James Street, were playing in front of 95 James Street yesterday afternoon, when they quarreled. The younger lad drew a knife and stabbed his playmate in the back, inflicting a bad wound.

Young Lebasco was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Hudson Street Hospital and left at his home. The Romayo lad was not arrested.

A Big Fleet of In-Bound Steamships.

The bay off Quarantine Station had an unusually animated appearance when the sun rose yesterday morning. Several large steamships had arrived during the night, and when Deputy Health Officer Tallmadge left the Quarantine dock for the usual inspection of incoming vessels no less than thirteen ocean steamers were awaiting his visit. The little boarding tug Charles F. Allen was kept busy for over three hours.

Ex-Judge Severs of Iowa Paralyzed.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Dec. 17.—Complete paralysis of the right side prostrated ex-Judge Severs Saturday night. He was formerly a member of the Iowa Supreme Court for fourteen years, and prominent in Iowa since an early day. He had been engaged for several days in important litigation, and closed an argument before Judge Lewis two hours before he was prostrated.

WHY HE CHLOROFORMED THEM

Mayor Pingree's Family Loved His Horses Too Well to Sell or Give Them Away and So He Killed Them.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—The statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that Mayor Pingree of this city had two of his horses chloroformed to death, because he did not want to feed them over Winter, and also that he wanted all the horses in the city killed, does the Mayor gross injustice. The two horses chloroformed were family horses over twenty years old. They were of no commercial value, and the Mayor had owned them so long he considered them as old friends. The family would not consent to their being sold or given away, not knowing how they would be treated, and under the circumstances, Mayor Pingree considered that chloroform was a humane way to dispose of the animals.

Mayor Pingree says he never recommended the killing of horses belonging to any commission or city department, for the mere purpose of saving feed, nor does he believe in any such policy.

SOROSIS HEARS ABOUT PASTELS

J. WELLS CHAMPNEY GIVES A LECTURE AND EXHIBITION.

Reproductions of Famous Masterpieces Shown—Historical Value of Copies of Oil Paintings in Pastel.

The members of Sorosis had a pleasant gathering in the parlors of Sherry's yesterday afternoon, when J. Wells Champney told them many interesting things about pastels after the monthly business meeting.

Mr. Champney did more than tell about pastels, for he exhibited a number of his own beautiful reproductions of famous masterpieces, as well as a number of photographs of the most beautiful representations of work by pastel artists.

He gave, in brief, sketches of the life and work of Antony Raphael Mings, the representative German pastelist; Latour of France, Rosalba Carriere of Italy, Liotard of Switzerland, and John Russell, the Englishman, whose work, recently discovered, is destined to receive the credit it deserves.

At the close of Mr. Champney's paper and exhibition, Mrs. Helmuth, President of Sorosis, made some very graceful remarks about Mr. Champney himself as the pastel artist of America, and referred to some of his exquisite works. A vote of thanks to him was enthusiastically given by the club.

The bright and luminous tints of the pastel, Mr. Champney said, are due to the fact that "the integrity of the molecule is intact," and that there is no "gumming together," as with paints, he attributed the charm of this delicate art.

He told of the beginning of work in pastels by the introduction of burnt senna and indigo into the black and white. "I believe, though," he went on "that it is to the engravers, who found that their work could be reproduced best from colored originals, that we owe the art."

"The Chocolate Girl" was one of Mr. Champney's full-size reproductions of the original in the Dresden Gallery that the Sorosis maids and matrons had the opportunity of seeing. He also showed a charming picture after Rosalba Carriere, "A Venetian Lady," with her unnaturally-pale flesh-tints but exceptionally graceful pose. Mr. Champney spoke of the durability of the pastel as being proved by the success with which the various pictures in Venice had been preserved. He humorously recommended the pastel as a valuable health thermometer, to be kept by every family, for if the pastel showed signs of succumbing to its one great enemy—dampness—the welfare of the household should be looked after. A charming poem upon Rosalba Carriere by Mrs. Champney, was read.

During his last trip abroad, Mr. Champney visited the home and haunts of John Russell. His pastels, Mr. Champney said, have borne the pressure of age better than the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose works have suffered greatly.

The pastel, he said, in conclusion, when a faithful reproduction, would be a valuable commentary upon the oil painting. It will show, he continued, with its unfading colors, the exact condition of the painting at the time of copying.

BALLOT BOX SEALS HAVE BEEN BROKEN

A Discovery Which May Affect the Chicago Mayoralty Contest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—When the boxes containing the ballots cast in the special Mayoralty election a year ago were examined to-day by the Election Commissioners during the transfer of the office of Chief Clerk of the board, it was found that the seals of a large number of boxes had been severed with a knife. It cannot be ascertained if the ballots have been tampered with until the boxes are opened in court, as the Commissioners have no authority to investigate further than the covers.

The discovery is important, because the Republicans have alleged fraud ever since the election of Mayor Hopkins to succeed the late Carter H. Harrison, and their suit to unseat him in favor of the Republican nominee, Alderman Swift, is still pending. Commissioner Badenoch, the Republican member, said that the matter would be thoroughly investigated in court.

Fine Display of Holiday Goods.

The show windows of Journeay & Burnham, Flatbush Avenue and Livingston Street, Brooklyn, have been redecorated, and now form a most attractive display. The windows are an earnest of the interior.

Every department is replete with goods suitable for holiday presents. Some of the specialties are laces, gloves, cloaks, wrappers, fur capes, and fine linens. A large stock of Mexican drawn work, a kind of linen that gives the effect of lace, has been received by the house. This material is now much in demand for tablecloths and napkins.

A large variety of goods suitable for holiday presents to men is also on exhibition. The list includes a fine lot of richly embroidered smoking jackets, slippers of almost every design; handkerchiefs and scarfs. The upholstery department is complete in everything that one is likely to want in that line.

THE NINTH'S NEW ARMORY

Cornerstone Laid by Mayor Gilroy in West Fourteenth Street.

TO COST THE CITY ABOUT $297,000

It Is to be Completed Within Eighteen Months—A Frontage of 225 Feet and a Depth of 206 Feet.

The cornerstone of the new armory of the Ninth Regiment of the State National Guard was laid by Mayor Gilroy yesterday morning in West Fourteenth Street, just west of the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

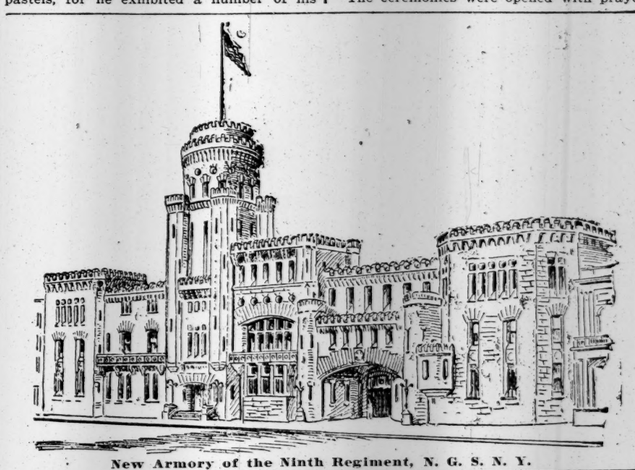
There were deposited in a cavity in the stone thirty-five articles, including a copy of the history of the regiment, the roll of membership, and current coins and tokens.

Among those present were Col. William Seward, Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand, Adjt. Godfrey A. C. Wessiney, Major G. T. Longin, Adjt. E. J. Hardy, Adjt. William Trueman, Major A. H. Doty, Capts. L. N. Thompson, W. E. Woodend, R. J. Gibson, Washington Wilcox, J. T. Walton, J. B. Silsby, H. C. Dessar, A. A. Bartholomew, W. A. Marks, William F. Morris, Lieuts. Dana B. Pratt, George A. Stewart, Henry F. Peake, and George G. Barnard.

Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. John T. Pryer, Col. William Scott, Col. Charles R. Braine, Col. William Irwin Mackin, Major William J. Kirkland, George A. Hussey, Commander of the veteran corps; Capt. Walter Scott, Lieut. Vallentine Marsh, and the Rev. E. W. De Lyon Nichols.

There were also present about 200 men of the regiment. There was no music.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the regiment.



New Armory of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

James D. Murphy, contractor for the new armory, presented to Mayor Gilroy a silver trowel, bayonet shaped, on which was engraved the following inscription:

Presented to the Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone for the armory of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Dec. 17, 1894.

After tapping the stone with the trowel, Mayor Gilroy made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the care with which the new armory sites had been selected, with a view of protecting all sections in times of disorder. When completed, the Ninth's armory will be the sixth erected by the city within ten years, at a total cost of $4,000,000. The Mayor added:

"The City of New-York is proud of her citizen soldiery, and makes a proper provision for their comfort, their discipline, and their maintenance. Unlike any other city of the State, she purchases the lands, erects the buildings, and furnishes and maintains them out of her own treasury, and in addition to this she contributes not less than 48 per cent. of the cost of the erection of armories throughout the other portions of the State.

"The citizen soldiery in this country is such that we need no standing army, and while the perpetuation of our institutions is founded on that patriotic love that induces our citizen soldiery to enlist in our defense, we have nothing to fear, either from enemies abroad or disturbers at home.

"The Ninth is a regiment which has rendered signal service in behalf of our country, and deserves well of the people of this city."

The following trumpet calls were then made by the regimental bugler: "First Call," "Assembly," "Adjutant's Call," "To the Colors," and "Recall."

The estimated cost of the new armory is $297,000. The contract specifies that the building must be completed and turned over to the Armory Board within eighteen months.

The building will have a frontage of 225 feet on Fourteenth Street, and 220 feet on Fifteenth Street, with a depth of 206 feet.

The main entrance doors are to be massive. They will be made of iron, ornamented with artistic scrollwork. The height of the drillroom will be 64 feet. The galleries will be trimmed with ornamental brass railings.

NEW COMMANDER FOR THE ATLANTA

Capt. B. J. Cromwell Instead of Capt. Kane Will Relieve Capt. Bartlett.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There has been another change in the command of the Atlanta. Capt. Kane, who had been in command of the Miantonomoh, was ordered two or three days ago to relieve Capt. Bartlett on board the Atlanta, and to the latter officer was granted a sick leave.

Kane immediately notified the department that private business would interfere with his taking command of the vessel at once. He will be allowed to remain on waiting orders.

The command of the ship will devolve on Capt. B. J. Cromwell, who has been on duty at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Think Din May Be a Burglar.

Goon Din, a Chinaman, who said he lived at 14 University Place, was taken before Justice Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the laundry of Fung Moy, at 125 Clinton Place, Sunday night.

Moy had gone to Chinatown for his weekly dinner. He returned home about midnight and saw a light burning in his place. He looked at the door and found that it had been forced open. Then he firmly tied the handle, thinking there might be a burglar inside. He next found a policeman, who discovered Goon Din in the room. Goon could not give an intelligent account of his presence there. He was held in $500 for examination to-day.

Mary Scully Dies in the Street.

Mary Scully, seventy-seven years old, of 334 East Ninth Street, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon while passing in front of 238 East Ninth Street. An ambulance was called, but before it arrived the woman expired. Heart disease, it was thought, caused death.

GOMPERS EASILY BEATEN

John McBride Has a Big Majority of the Labor Votes.

HE IS SURPRISED BY HIS ELECTION

New-York Selected as the Place for Holding the Next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 17.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was to-day defeated for re-election, and the headquarters of the federation were ordered removed to Indianapolis. New-York was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

Gompers was defeated by John McBride of Columbus, Ohio, President of the United Mine Workers, who received 1,167 votes to 987 cast for Gompers. The latter telegraphed his congratulations to his successful opponent, with the assurance that "none will be more loyal than I to aid in making your administration successful."

Vice Presidents were elected as follows: First—P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; Second—James Duncan, Baltimore; Third—Roady Kenehan, Denver; Fourth—T. J. Elderkin, Chicago.

A. McCraith of Boston was elected Secretary, defeating James J. Linahan of Chicago, J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, and R. B. Metcalfe of Cleveland.

John B. Lennan of New-York was the unanimous choice of the convention for the office of Treasurer.

Mr. Gompers, speaking of the election of McBride, said to the convention that he felt greatly relieved from a burden of enormous responsibility. The position of President had made him prematurely old. He had stood for principle and had fought a hard fight. Standing thus, he preferred to be mowed down rather than surrender to opposition. He regretted no official action, and would recall nothing in his past administration for correction. He promised the same devotion to the cause of labor in the future as in the past. If defeat had come to him in the Chicago convention, he would have gone out broken-hearted; now he left the Presidency with a reputation as clear as the noonday sun. He proposed to support McBride, and would oppose any attempt to drag him down from his high position by the enemies of the American Federation of Labor. He thanked the delegates for their loyalty to the federation, and parted from them with the best of wishes for a united effort in favor of the labor cause.

At the afternoon session a special committee upon the seamen's bills reported an indorsement of the McGuire bills in Congress and recommended sending two delegates to Washington to urge the passage of the measures. The local unions were asked to consider the matter and petition their Congressional Representatives to vote for the bills. The delegates considered this a most important matter, and several speeches were made favoring active agitation. A. Furnesth of San Francisco and Adolph Strasser of Buffalo were appointed for the Congressional committee work.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on resolutions condemning attempts to secure land for transportation lines and the involuntary servitude laws now applying to the maritime trade; to restrict transient provincial immigration by national legislation; opposing the Baltimore plan of financial legislation; to secure State legislation to abolish the sweating system; declaring for a work day of not more than eight hours; advocating the liberation of Beatty and Dempsey, Homestead strikers, now in the Allegheny Penitentiary; urging the adoption of the referendum in national and State legislation; condemning the padrone system of labor employment; against blacklisting of railway employes, and against further bond issues, unless specifically authorized by the lower house of Congress.

John McBride telegraphed his acceptance of the office of President.

The case of the tin and sheet-iron workers of New-York City was referred to the Executive Council, with power to act within sixty days.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—John McBride is well known throughout the country, and especially through the mining regions, because of his activity in all matters affecting the miners. He is recognized as one of the ablest and most conservative of the labor leaders of the country.

Concerning the policy of the organization when he shall assume the duties as its executive officer, Mr. McBride preferred not to talk at this time.

HOWGATE'S BONDSMEN MUST PAY

Judgment Against Them Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By a divided bench the Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of the United States versus the executors of W. B. Moses. Moses was one of the sureties on the bond of Howgate, the defaulting Signal Service Disbursing Officer, and the District Court gave judgment against his administrators and in favor of the Government for $12,000, the amount of the bond.

Moses's co-surety could not be found when the suit was brought, and his estate had to bear the whole burden.

The search for the missing vouchers in the Howgate case has been abandoned, and the papers have been finally given up as lost by Secretary Carlisle. District Attorney Birney stated this morning that it was the most remarkable and mysterious case of lost valuable documents he had ever heard of. Mr. Birney will not be able to begin Howgate's trial to-morrow, as was expected, and the case will probably go over several days after Howgate has been called upon to plead to the new indictment.

GAVE A BREAKFAST TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

The French Ambassador Entertains the Noted Ecclesiastic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre gave a breakfast to-day in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. The table was beautifully decorated with red roses in honor of the special guest. The company asked to meet the distinguished prelate were M. Benjamin Constant, the famous artist, who is the guest of M. Patenôtre; Father Peries of the Catholic University, Miss Bonaparte, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Winthrop, Miss Edith Patten, and Marquis de Chambrun.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Franklin Emmons gave a dinner to-night in honor of their guest, Mrs. Orville Horwitz of Philadelphia. Those asked to meet her were Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Sheridan, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Count de Reventlow, the Danish Minister; Mr. Kasson, Mr. Reed, Miss Markoe, and Col. and Mrs. John Hay. Pink roses were used for the table ornamentation.

Armament of the Marblehead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Naval Construction Poard decided to-day to put a five-inch rifle on the forecastle of the Marblehead as an addition to her armament. This will be done at once in order that the ship may get away to the West Indies about the first of the year.

IN THE ROBES OF A MONSIGNOR

Father O'Connell Invested with Them by Bishop McDonnell—Gift of Senator Coffey—A Chalice from the Pope.

There was an imposing ceremony at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea in Court Street, near Luquer, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when the Rev. Father Joseph C. O'Connell was formally invested with the robes of a Monsignor by Bishop McDonnell.

The church was crowded when the mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. Among the prominent priests present were the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, James Durock, Herbert Farrell, and Fathers Belford, Horan, McCarty, Brosnan, Dennison, Duffy, Barrett, York, and Sheady.

Senator Michael J. Coffey, Alderman Frank Hennessy, Capt. Driscoll, Joseph McMahon, Thomas Foran, Thomas Gibbons, Sergt. Doyle, George Lannigan, and other well-known Twelfth Ward residents were also in attendance.

Chancellor James Mitchell, at the opening of the services, read the Papal brief, written in Latin. Then the newly-appointed Monsignor, robed in purple, kneeled before Bishop McDonnell, who was seated on the throne at the side of the altar, and the Bishop presented him with the additional robes which he will wear in the future. These robes, which are costly and handsome, were presented to Mgr. O'Connell by Senator Coffey.

The Monsignor, arrayed in his new robes, retired to the sanctuary, where he offered a prayer of thanksgiving and prepared himself for the mass which followed, and which he celebrated, with the Rev. Father Hogan as Deacon, the Rev. Father Loque as Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Father McGinn as master of ceremonies. Bishop McDonnell also participated in the mass. His assistants were Vicar General McNamara, the Rev. Father Barrett, and the Rev. Father Taaft.

The chalice, which was used for the first time at the mass, was presented to Mgr. O'Connell by the Pope. It is very handsome, the base being of solid silver and the cup of gold. On it are three angels, representing suffering, joy, and passion, and above them are three cherubim. Other figures represent the Saviour carrying the cross, the crucifixion, and the burial.

The sermon was delivered in a masterly manner by Chancellor James Mitchell. The choral service was fine, and the choir rendered in an excellent manner Lamb's mass in D. The offertory, "Dei Vivi," was sung by Miss M. Mulcahy, H. W. Schwender, and J. Schwender.

After the mass, the Bishop, Mgr. O'Connell, and the visiting clergymen withdrew to the lyceum hall, where a banquet was given to the newly-honored prelate. There were six tables.

Mgr. O'Connell has many friends in the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards, and on Thursday night they will celebrate his elevation by a torchlight procession and pyrotechnic display.

HE BELIEVED DEVILS DIDN'T EXIST—ONCE

But Developments Have Caused Dr. Chockley to Change His Mind.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The North Baptist Church, over which the Rev. D. Chockley, commonly known as the "Fighting Parson," presides, held services as usual yesterday. Eighteen members, who have not yet determined whether they will support the pastor and Mrs. Moulton or Deacon Thornton and Mrs. Parks in the controversy as to who shall conduct the affairs of the church, and, incidentally, play the organ, were present.

There was no fire, and the congregation, when not engaged in other occupations, was considering the probability of an attack of pneumonia.

The choir was absent. An organ had been borrowed to replace the one that Deacon Thornton took away through the coal chute. The organist was a very pretty young lady.

The Rev. Mr. Chockley adroitly avoided any direct reference to the unpleasantness. In a general way, however, part of his discourse teemed with bitterness.

"At one time in my life," he remarked, "I never believed that there were any such things as devils or that it was possible for any person to become possessed of such beings. Recent developments, however, have tended to illustrate the falsity of my belief."

Deacon Thornton has not yet entered the suit against the pastor for defamation of character which he threatened to bring within three days, unless certain statements were retracted. The pastor has one day left to retract.

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS SHOOTING

Hayden Will Recover—A Mystery About Huntington's Supposed Crime.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 17.—F. N. Hayden of Chicago and A. Cromwell of Minneapolis, the two representatives of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York, who were yesterday shot by John Huntington, collection clerk of the Citizens' Bank, who then shot himself, are under the care of physicians at the Grand Hotel. Hayden will recover, but Cromwell's condition is critical. He was shot three times, one of the bullets shattering the bones of his right arm, and another penetrating his back at a vital point.

The officials of the bank are still prosecuting an investigation into the shortage. All that is unaccounted for is a five-hundred-dollar check. This cannot be found, and the theory is advanced that Huntington kept the check and either secreted it or destroyed it, fearing detection in case he got it cashed. Mystery surrounds the disappearance of the check, and the fact that it has never been returned to the bank upon which it was issued leads the bank officials to believe that it was first taken with intent to appropriate the funds, and that at second thought, fear of detection caused Huntington to destroy it. Huntington stood high in public esteem, and public sentiment regards him as innocent.

Meeting in Behalf of the Armenians.

James R. O'Beirne, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., and P. Matthews Ayvad announce that the indications point to an enthusiastic and sympathetic meeting this evening at Chickering Hall to arouse a public sentiment in favor of the distressed and persecuted Armenians in their native land.

The outrages recently perpetrated by the Turks upon the Armenian Christians are known to all. Foreign nations are about to investigate the matter and demand relief if it be found that the reports are true, and the meeting to-night is to urge the United States Government to bring all the moral suasion to bear upon the subject that it can.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Judge O'Brien, Dr. Strong, Gen. O'Beirne, Col. Bacon, and others will address the meeting.

Discrimination Against South Carolina.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Before it adjourns, the Legislature should appoint a special committee to investigate the railroad situation in this State, and propose a bill, if it is necessary, to prevent discriminations against the seaports of South Carolina by the railroads holding charters from the State. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association is said to be working South Carolina for the benefit of the Virginia ports, and South Carolina should find a way to stop it.

COL. STRONG'S TERM OF OFFICE

His Certificate as Mayor Made Out for a Term of Two Years, but It Is Said He Will Serve Three Years.

Mayor-elect Strong's certificate of election declares that he has been "duly elected for the term of two years."

Politicians had generally agreed that Mr. Strong's term as Mayor would be three years, according to the provisions of the new State Constitution, and there is nothing inconsistent with this view in the reading of Mr. Strong's certificate of election. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Strong's term will be three years.

Before Mr. Strong was sworn in on last Thursday, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who issues the certificates of election, sought the advice of Corporation Counsel William H. Clark as to how the certificates should be made out. Mr. Clark replied as follows:

The revised Constitution takes effect on the first day of January, 1895. The municipal officers elected at the late election are therefore entitled to receive certificates of election in accordance with the laws now in force, and for the terms provided for in the existing statutes, under which such officers were elected.

The effect of the Constitution upon the terms of the respective officers need not now be considered by you in making out and issuing the certificates of election.

Deputy County Clerk Scully was in charge at the County Clerk's office when Mr. Strong called to get his certificate of election. Ex-Congressman John J. Adams and Gen. Anson G. McCook were with Mr. Strong.

Mr. Adams suggested that the certificate should be made out for three years, but Mr. Scully said that it could not be done, and he promptly gave his reasons. Mr. Strong and his friends were satisfied, and the certificate, which was made out by Mr. Scully, read as follows:

I, Henry D. Purroy, Clerk of the City and County of New-York, do hereby certify that, having examined the original official statement and declaration of votes cast at the general election held on the 6th day of November, 1894, for the office of Mayor, do certify that William L. Strong, having received the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York for the term of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1895.

It is said that after Mr. Strong completes two years as Mayor he will act for the next year as a holdover under the Constitution.

Mr. Strong had many callers yesterday. He said that he had nothing to say regarding further appointments, but that when decided upon he would announce them.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Linda da Costa, the original Queen Titania of "The Brownies," resumed her part in the fairy spectacle at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, singing a new song composed by Malcolm Douglas, and a new duet with Alice Johnson, the Prince Florimel of the cast. The advance sale of seats for the fiftieth performance, to be given Friday night, with the accompaniment of artistic souvenirs, is already very large. The Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées are crowded with women and children, and there is every promise of a long career still before "The Brownies" in this city.

—"The Butterflies."—John Drew returned to "The Butterflies" in Philadelphia last night, laying aside "The Bauble Shop" temporarily. He will present Henry Guy Carleton's comedy continuously until he reaches Chicago next month, when he will again present "The Bauble Shop." "The Butterflies" having already been seen there. Virginia Buchanan has rejoined Mr. Drew's company, and is playing her original part, taking the place of Kate Meek, who is to remain with the "Too Much Johnson" company.

—Soldiers at the Play.—The members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, with their ladies, occupied a large block of orchestra seats in the Empire Theatre last night, and applauded the strong scenes of "The Masqueraders." The popularity which this latest play of Henry Arthur Jones has acquired is greater than that of any other Empire production, and the advance sale for this week before Christmas, which is usually the dullest of the year, is already ahead of that of last week, when the house made its greatest record.

—The Oldest Play in the World.—"Vasantasena," which is now in active preparation at the Irving Place Theatre, was written by the Hindu King, Sudraka, somewhere about the year 400 B. C., and is beyond doubt the earliest drama known to mankind. It may be older yet, as the Hindus possess no history. The author deals with the highest moral questions and with crimes. Mr. Conried intends to produce this play with great spectacular effects on or about Jan. 3. Over 150 people will be required in the production.

—Wyndham Will Not Come.—Charles Wyndham has decided not to come to this country next season, after all. He has no new play to present, and has decided that it would be foolish to make an American tour with an old repertory. In a letter to a New-York manager, Mr. Wyndham says that "The Case of Rebellious Susan" will run through the season at the Criterion, in London, and that for next season he has a new play by Hadden Chambers, and another by Henry Arthur Jones.

—Augustus Thomas's New Comedy.—Charles Frohman received a new three-act comedy by Augustus Thomas last Saturday morning, and in the afternoon he purchased it for production in this country and Canada. He will send a copy of the play to London by to-morrow's steamer, and have a copyright performance given in that city, as he intends to control the play in England and to produce it here. There are but eight characters and two scenes in the comedy.

—General Manager Stern.—Benjamin Stern, one of the brightest of the theatrical business managers, has been engaged as general manager for all the enterprises of Pain, the fireworks man. He will direct the fortunes of all the spectacles produced by Mr. Pain, and have general control of the business. Mr. Stern has just returned from the South, where he has arranged for the production of pyrotechnic spectacles during the Winter, and for the Atlanta Exposition.

—Stuart Robson Going South.—Stuart Robson's Western tour with his new comedy, "The Interloper; or, The Feet of Venus," is proving very successful. The comedian still gives occasional performances of "The Henrietta" and "Lean Year," but his chief reliance is on his new play. Next month he will begin a tour of the larger Southern cities, appearing in New-Orleans, Louisville, Nashville, and Galveston.

—To Succeed "Rob Roy."—Manager Charles E. Evans has decided to produce melodrama at the Herald Square Theatre at the conclusion of the run of "Rob Roy." Smith and De Koven's opera is still doing a great business, and the date for the close of its season has not yet been absolutely fixed, but the new production will probably be made about Feb. 5.

—Business Flat in Chicago.—A great depression is reported in theatrical business in Chicago. Up to two weeks ago the theatres were making money, but since then little has been doing. New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston show the best records for business thus far this season, and in all these cities the better class of attractions are all making money.

—Burlesque Actors Resting.—This is a week of rest for Rice's "1492" company. The members are all in this city, storing up fresh vitality for Christmas week, when they will play an engagement at the New National Theatre in Washington.

The Czar and Insular Vanity.

From The London Truth.

It is etiquette to predicate every virtue in the occupant of a throne on his accession to it. What the present Emperor of Russia may be, and still more what he will become under the baneful influence of irresponsible power, no one knows. It has, of course, been taken for granted that he is one of the wisest and best of human beings, and will ever become still wiser and still better each year that he lives. This is mere courtly phraseology. He probably is not better or worse than any other Russian, for his position is due to mere blind accident. But what has particularly amused me in the laudatory incubrations respecting him is which our press has indulged is that it is deemed proof positive of his fitness for the post of Emperor of Russia that he should act not by the advice of his own Ministers, but by that of the Prince of Wales, and that he should not so much look to the interests of his own country as to those of ours. There is an insular vanity in all this which is only equaled by the lectures that our press has been addressing to him, under the impression that he will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them.

WANTS BONDS ISSUED TO GRADE MEADOWS

Contractor Dady's Application Opposed in the Interest of Gravesend.

Michael J. Dady, one of John Y. McKane's intimate friends, and one of the favored few contractors who were given jobs in the old town of Gravesend, applied by counsel, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel Supervisor Bennett, who succeeded McKane, to issue bonds for the purpose of meeting the expenses of opening and grading Neptune Avenue.

The contract for this work was originally awarded to John Curran, whose price was $290,000. Curran died, while McKane was evading arrest, at Old Point Comfort, Va., and Dady secured the contract.

Lawyer Hubbard, who appeared in the interest of the town, said McKane, while Supervisor, railroaded a resolution through the Board of Supervisors in February, 1893, authorizing the opening and grading of Neptune Avenue, from West Sixth Street to Old Lot 47. Neptune Avenue, according to the maps and contracts, ran through the salt meadows, and Contractor Curran was to grade this avenue, through the meadow and all, although the townspeople could not see any use for it, at the cost of $290,000. But Curran died before he had performed any work on the contract.

Michael J. Dady had put in a few loads of dirt, and in June last had rendered a bill for $3,011.55, and asked Supervisor Bennett to issue the bonds. The Supervisor had refused to either pay the bill or to issue the bonds.

Supervisor Bennett is opposed to issuing the bonds, because Gravesend owes $4,500,000, and had to default on its last interest payment. He also believes that he has no authority to issue the bonds, and that the contract is void, because it is a wasteful expenditure of money. Justice Cullen took the papers, and reserved his decision.

THE ARCHBISHOP VISITS FATHER DUCEY

Evidences of a Reconciliation Between the Prelate and Priest.

Archbishop Corrigan and Father Ducey met yesterday morning, and everything looks as if a reconciliation had taken place.

The occasion of the meeting was the Episcopal visitation of the Archbishop to St. Leo's parish, of which Father Ducey is pastor.

When the Archbishop, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Newey, drove up to St. Leo's parish house, in East Twenty-ninth Street, they were cordially welcomed by Father Ducey, who seemed in the best of spirits.

In a few moments the party adjourned to the sacristy, where low mass was celebrated. In the course of the Archbishop's sermon, delivered after making an examination into the temporal and spiritual affairs of the parish, he said: "Your rector and his assistants are here for your good, and the people of the parish should do all in ther power to uphold the hand of their rector in his labors.

"Calumny has assailed the men in the Church at all times, and after a man has made a frank statement of his side of the case the only thing for him to do is to keep silent and leave the matter in the hands of the Lord and all will be clear."

The whole tenor of the Archbishop's sermon was in a strain of reconciliation and was most significant.

When the visitation was over the Archbishop and Father Ducey retired to a private room, where it is said they talked over the situation fully. When they appeared at the doorstep both were smiling.

Father Ducey, on being asked how matters stood, said: "Everything is splendid. I am just the same as I was before."

Father Ducey's appearance or non-appearance at the Lexow committee to-day may perhaps throw some light on the situation.

FOR PRESERVING THE LINCOLN MONUMENT

A Popular Agitation Has Been Begun Throughout Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of delegates from clubs and other organizations interested, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted that the delegates pledge themselves to do all in their power to induce the State of Illinois to take the Lincoln Monument out of the hands of the Monument Association, which now has control of it, and turn it over to the control of State authorities. The resolution also contemplates making admission to the monument free and getting an appropriation from the next Legislature of from $50,000 to $100,000 to repair the monument.

It was decided to call a mass meeting some time before Jan. 1, in this city, to demand that the appropriation be made at once. Many Assembly candidates were elected on this pledge, and the feeling in the State is intense. Although the Garfield Monument cost $30,000 less than that to Lincoln it is much better kept than the latter, which has suffered from the weather and from the depredations of relic hunters.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President on Saturday approved an act providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Sept. 19, 1895, under the direction of the Secretary of War, who is authorized to determine the ceremonies and request the participation of the President, Congress, Supreme Court, army and navy officers, Governors of States, and survivors of the battles. An appropriation of $20,000 is made for the expense of the celebration.

The President also signed the joint resolution to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December on the 20th inst.; and an act to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery, one month; Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, Third Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Second Artillery, twelve days' extension; Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, four months.

—Major Clarence M. Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as a member, and First Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed as member of the court-martial at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

—An examining board, Major A. A. Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry, President, has been appointed at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the examination of candidates for the post of Post Quartermaster Sergeant.

—Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the court-martial appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Lieut. H. J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, relieved.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major Clarence M. Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry, President.

Navy.

—Capt. T. F. Kane's orders to the command of the Atlanta are revoked, and Capt. B. J. Cromwell has been ordered to command that vessel.

—Lieut. T. H. Stevens has been ordered to examination for promotion on the Asiatic station.

The Car Horse During the Strike.

From The Washington Star.

Permit me to express the hope
And earnestly indeed,
That what the railroad loses won't
Be made up on my feed.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, in private family as chambermaid or sewer or parlor maid; best of city references. A. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend a competent young woman as either chamber or parlor maid. Apply, Monday, or Tuesday, at present employer's, 689 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or help with children in private family; best city reference. D. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; ten years' best city reference. 137 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference; willing to assist with waiting. 244 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city or country; good reference. 60 West 100th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Irish; with six years' testimonials. B. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady of refinement seeks a position as companion to lady traveling or invalid, or mother's assistant. F. G. H., 175 Lexington Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of French, American, and German cooking; best city reference; no objection to country. M. B., 155 East 52d St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman very efficient in her duties; speciality, clear soups, roasts, game, fowl, and pastry; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen; wages, $30. 55 West 44th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking in every branch; best of reference; good manager; wages, $60; permanent; or by day. B. A., care E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references from last employer. G. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in good private family; first-class city reference from last place; wages, $25 to $30. 632 2d Av., care of Mrs. Carlsverd.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; no objection to short distance in country; good city reference. 433 West 45th St.; second floor back.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and baker; do coarse washing; in private family; good city references. 206 West 27th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook and baker in private family; seven years' reference. M. T. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class professional (Scandinavian) cook; can take full charge of kitchen; has best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; English, Protestant; wages, $40 to $50. M. B. Connor bell, 330 West 17th St.

COOK.—Swedish; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine cooking; excellent city references. A. P., 68 West 91st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; capable of marketing; best city reference. S. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework by the day or week; good city reference. 706 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By good smart woman as family cook and laundress; good baker; references. 351 West 45th St.; ring Barry's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference. M. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook for private family; no objection to small washing; best city reference. Room 12, 154 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good, plain cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 328 East 39th St.; grocery store.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all soups, meats, game, pastry; excellent references. Corner 109 West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find situations for her cook and chambermaid; she can highly recommend them. 35 Irving Place.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; small private family; assist with washing; city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; best city references; in private family. 238 East 56th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and to do washing or ironing; good reference. 153 East 110th St., second floor.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; will assist with washing; good city references. 217 East 25th St., McMorron's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Jane, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By young man as cook; schooner or small restaurant. Para, 330 1st Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city reference. 139 East 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day to wash and iron, or would take work home; best city reference. 300 West 37th St., first flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl; would like work by day or week as excellent laundress; best personal references; in private family. 44 East 20th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman as first-class housecleaner; would sweep and clean windows; or assist with washing; by the day; city references. 725 10th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; with some of the best dressmaking establishments of the city; desires work by the day in private family. Aimee, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. L. M. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, refined French lady, recommended by an Ambassador, as visiting or resident governess in a refined family. M. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or nursery governess; French, music, and German beginning; good sewing and embroidering. Mlle. E. Taques, 19 East 124th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl, speaking German; good pianist; in good private family; nursery governess; children over five years of age. Weiss, 246 West 26th St.; no cards.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for her housemaid, whom she highly recommends. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 689 Madison Av.

HOUSEMAID.—With best of New-York references. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; references. 323 West 26th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker and packer; good traveler; two years' city references. 121 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German; good dressmaker and needleworker; good city reference. 434 2d Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress by day or week; good references. D. Gallagher, 335 West 38th St.

MAID to GROWING CHILDREN.—By a reliable young woman as maid to growing children or young ladies, speaking English and French; good seamstress; good references. Box 509, 1,212 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; wishes to take ladies and gentlemen's washing to her home; understands all kinds of fine washing, and can do flannels equal to new; can give satisfactory references. Laundress, 459 7th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork in small private family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse; good seamstress; Scotch; Protestant; good reference. Nurse, 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protesant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; best reference L. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By good, kind woman; infant or growing child; or sewing by day; 50c.; best city reference. J., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent American Protestant; infant or growing children; best personal reference. 43 West 52d St.

NURSE.—Fond of children; sews on Willcox & Gibbs machine; useful in family; city or country; best references. A. O'Shea, 308 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By a young lady to study nursing in hospital. V. W., Box 103 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman; good infant's nurse; very good seamstress; best references. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; will assist with little chamberwork; first-class reference from present employer. 426 4th Av., second floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; thoroughly capable; wages, $25; city or country; best city references. J. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL.—Short time in this country; best reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

ELECTRICAL and MASSAGE TREATMEIT at office or patient's home. Electrical, 342 West 59th St., first floor.

ENVELOPES TO ADDRESS OR CIRCULARS to fold at home. Miss Kate Whalen, 1,705 Lexington Av.

LADY ELECTRICIAN treats for nervousness and insomnia at her office; medical references. Reynolds, 743 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds stenographic work; moderate salary. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

TYPEWRITER.—By young lady beginner; both rapid and accurate; can work with either Remington or Smith Premier; wages moderate. Typewriter, 1,926 Amsterdam Av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By young Irish girl for up stairs and sewing; willing; good reference. 1,793 3d Av., one flight, back.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment, but not menial work. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having several years of very best city reference; fully capable of taking entire management of a first-class private family or bachelor apartment; no objection to go out of town. F. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Lady would like to recommend her man, having no further use for them, owing to the family going to Europe; butler capable in every way, and second man thorough valet. J. B., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; speaks English; sober; 32; understands his business; willing and obliging; three years and a half personal city references. Eugene, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swiss; speaks French, German, and English; in private family; best Paris and city references. Berger, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; where a second man or parlormaid is kept; well understands the care of silver; six years' reference. J. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; last employer will recommend. A. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; total abstainer; neat appearance; best city references. R. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Respectable; capable of taking full charge of his respective duties; personal city references; wages moderate. R. M., 387 8th Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by reliable, willing, and obliging young man who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. P., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or OTHERWISE.—Engaged from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.; wishes his spare hours placed advantageously in private family; excellent references. J. C., Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; height, 5 feet 9; thoroughly experienced; single; total abstainer; good references. R. G., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; very competent in all branches; best city references. A. B., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class, experienced, French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced city coachman, whose references will bear closest investigation; eleven years' experience in city driving with leading families; five years with last employer, who can be seen; age, 29 years; single. J., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly competent in driving and handling horses; willing, obliging, and careful around establishment; first-class reference to testify to sobriety and integrity. M. F., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; has 25 years' best city reference; 12 years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to all personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly compet

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Moderate, and Lower Markets.

BUSINESS CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

The holiday fever appears to have taken hold of the local speculator, and the transactions are only in a scalping way, with outside influences having but little effect on the trading, although the West was the chief factor yesterday, and caused a decline here in both wheat and corn. Cotton continued to arrive freely, and prices felt the effect of the large movement. Coffee is being pushed forward at shipping points, and shows considerable weakness.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	55¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@ 34¼
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.25 @13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.20@
Beef, family	10.00 @11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ 24½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.75 @ ..
Lead	3.10c@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active and at irregular prices, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching. The early business was at an advance of ⅝c, as following the West, with foreign houses buying moderately and local shorts covering, but declining ½@⅝c on an increase of 1,256,000 bushels in the amount on passage, larger increase in the visible than expected, and a weaker West, with the close steady at ½@⅝c decline. Spot was fairly active on export account, with prices ¼c lower. Sales, 183,000 bushels, including to shippers, 120,000 bushels choice red Winter at ⅝@½c under May, in store, and 60,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ⅞c under May, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at December price, in elevator.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅞c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat. ..Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅜c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63½c.... Clearances hence, 55,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 168,894 bushels....Receipts, 61,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 103,022 bushels; in the interior, 445,725 bushels.... Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 45,419 bushels, or to 12,594,459 bushels, (7,917,217 bushels contract red and 80,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 3,001,000 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows an increase of 2,195,000 bushels, or to 88,173,000 bushels, against 80,129,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@¼c on easier cables, weakness in wheat, and the West, with freer receipts expected, and better weather reported, with the close steady, but dull. Spot was moderately active and a shade easier. Sales, 27,-200 bushels, including 8,000 bushels, called No. 2 mixed, for export, at 52c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 2,200 bushels new No. 2 mixed at 52½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels old do at 56¾c, delivered; 10,000 bushels No. 3 at 48¼@48¾c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51½c, elevator; and 2,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49 @49½c, on track....Receipts, 277,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 403,887 bushels; in the interior, 251,902 bushels....Clearances hence, 17,097 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 114,427 bushels. ...Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 153,879 bushels, or to 940,730 bushels, (218,954 bushels No. 2 corn and 387,922 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,170,000 bushels, or to 7,770,000 bushels, against 6,652,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts failed to show any life, and eased off ¼c on a local trade, with the close steady. Spot were light demand and ¼c lower, with the close steady.... Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾@39c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@ 35½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 37¼@42c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 94,800 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 115,596 bushels, or to 1,741,704 bushels, (172,530 bushels No. 2 white and 978,245 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 20,000 bushels, or 9,126,000 bushels, against 3,084,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@..	59¼
January		@..	59⅝
February		@..	60¾
March	130,000	61¼@62	61½
May	2,180,000	62¾@62 15-16	62½
June		@..	62¾
July	60,000	62⅝@63½	63½
Total	2,370,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	53 @..	53
January	70,000	52¾@52⅝	52¾
May	180,000	53⅜@53⅝	53⅝
Total	275,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@..	34½
January	10,000	34½@..	34½
February		@..	35⅜
May	25,000	36 @36⅛	36
No. 2 white—			
December		@..	38¼
January		@..	38¾
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—Entry trading is entirely of the holiday order, with offerings rather urgent, but buyers fully supplied through previous purchases, and prices weak....Sales, 8,275 bbls, including 450 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.55@$2.40, 500 bbls No. 2 at $2.10@$2.30, 4,225 bbls City Mill patents on private terms, 2,550 bbls do clear at $3.35, and 100 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50. ....Arrivals, 12,851 bbls and 23,508 sacks; exports, 5 bbls and 41,711 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 95,077 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal
Supers	@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	.... @	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.... @	.... @ 3.35
City No. 2	.... @	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	.... @	.... @ 2.30
City fine	.... @	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	.... @ ....
Supers	Nom'l.	.... @ ....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@2.55	2.50@2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@ $1.90, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 57@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.08@ $1.10 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.50@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track, 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Steady and quiet. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed, do, at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a slow demand from all sources, while the situation as to prices is unchanged. Spot clover, @ 9½c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is an unsettled market here. There is some effort to sell dock lots. As buyers are scarce easy prices come about for these parcels, rather than yellow were sold at 29c, yet there were two or three lots toward the close offered at 28½c, and 28c was bid. Again there are strictly prime lots of yellow that cannot be reached under 29½c. Crude, in shipping order, was sold at 24c for 220 bbls, and that price is steadily old. The crude is holding up better than yellow, because it is scarce here, and does not promise much of a supply for at least a few days. The West stands ready to buy from the mills at relatively better prices than those prevailing here. For crude in bulk 20c is bid at the mills, and intimations given some sources that if a large line would be released it could probably be placed at 21c. In the Mississippi Valley 21c was bid yesterday and declined. It will be noticed that while the weakness prevails in the New-York market the South is independent of it, and is quite firm, shipping very little forward on consignment and determined to await the outcome of trading, while looking upon the present slack demand as incidental only to the closing of the year. The moderate receipts in New-York are mostly to consumers, either on old purchases or direct, and the surplus offering from docks and elsewhere is from previous deliveries. White will be offered at 32c. LINSEED OIL is unchanged; moderate jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c. LARD OIL is quiet and nominal, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a steady jobbing business, with 70c for market quoted at 65c; 65c for yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—Oil opened and lowest, 93; highest, 95⅝; closed, 95⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was better at the opening, with an advance of 10c on pork, 7½c on lard, and 5 to 7 points on ribs, and thereafter the changes were light, with a fairly steady temper displayed. Lighter hog receipts than looked for were at the bottom of the firmness, although there was a trifle more activity to speculation. The exporters are not doing much on fresh orders, their wants that way subsiding on account of the close approach of the holiday period. However, the export movements are very full, as made up of deliveries on December contracts. There is also a fair line of January contracts out with Continent and United Kingdom shippers. There has not been much desire to sell the January stuff, which on account present contracts out do not comprise extensive quantities. There was more done yesterday in switching contracts from January to May, especially of lard, with the difference widened, in favor of points have been about the best possible basis, while now 25 points is the prevailing difference. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 7,386 bbls pork, 11,619,260 lb lard, 12,223,120 lb bacon, against same time last year: 5,940 bbls pork, 9,801,042 lb lard, 7,530,175 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week: 3,731 bbls pork, 8,438,422 lb lard, 8,884,547 lb meats, against same time last year: 5,595 bbls pork, 9,075,-602 lb lard, 12,923,046 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam has advanced about 5 points, and closed steady. The rise was due chiefly to the West, which was stimulated by the smaller receipts of hogs. There was a little more of a buying interest for cash, chiefly on local account, although a little export interest prevailed. The shipments through to the other side are full, but new orders from abroad are made, and of the character incidental to the holidays. Sales are 600 tcs "cash" at $7.20, and 250 tcs or private terms, closing at $7.20; neutral lard is quoted at 8¼@8¾c here, and 8@8¼c in Chicago. City steam is steady at $6.75, and wanted moderately. Sales of refined are at $7.75. Options are sales. December closed at $7.20 nominal; January closed at $7.25 nominal. Refined has a moderate Continent demand, with $7.60 quoted. South America quoted at $7.90. Compound lard continues dull, quoted at $5.50@$5.75. The Western market closed at $6.82 for December, $6.87@$6.90 for January, and $7.12 for May, which prices are 2½ to 5 points above the close of Saturday.

PORK—Was influenced to 10@12c higher prices by the unexpected moderate receipts of hogs. There was a little freer bidding at the West, where December closed at $11.87, January at $11.87, and May at $12.20. The trading here was light for export, but prices did not show further change. Sales of 150 bbls mess. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $14@$16.50.

BEEF—The English shippers are quiet, and the home demand is moderate, while prices are held steadily. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@ $11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are slow, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—City meats are about steady in price, but demands are slow and mostly for small lines. Sales are 9,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¼c, and 500 pickled shoulders at 5c. Western meats continue unsettled, with sales difficult, even of limited quantities. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6¼c, clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16 lb average, 7¾@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¼c.

BACON—The exporters continue indifferent, and genuine trading is light. Short clear here quoted at 6.70c asked, and Government inspection at 6.75c. The Western market was up 5@7 points, and closed steady, with short ribs on the latest market at 5.92c for December, 5.92c for January, and 6.15c for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Are about steady in price. Demands are fair. Receipts at the West, all points, 61,566 head, against 46,780 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; expected to-day, 27,000 head; fairly active; generally 10c higher; late feeling easy; $4@$4.75; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,421 head; active; 10@ 15c higher; $4@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,215 head; higher; $4.10@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $4.25@ $4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,934 head. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5@ 10c higher; $3.90@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; 5@10c higher; $3.75@$4.50. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.30@$4.65. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.40. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is slow, but is not changed; city quoted at 9@9½c. Oleostearine—The West has been out of this market for the day, although it is holding the price on its own make at 8c, while it would be able to buy here, to lay down at Chicago, at 7¾c. The wants of the local consumers are moderate, but they are in instances buying ahead of their actual needs. Sales to the local trade of 100,000 lb at 7¾c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam was sold at 50 florins for Harrison and United.

TALLOW—The market is about steady on city at 4¾c, with $2.75 for packages, but is very quiet, with the home trade indifferent by reason of the indifferent buying of manufactured goods. Country is slow and easy, without much increase of supply; quoted at 4¾@5 7-16c; no charge for packages, and as to quality. Edible is quoted at 5¼@ 5¾c, as to brand, generally at 5⅝@5¾c. Australian is offered at 5¼c, but has no demand at present. The Chicago market is steady with sales there last week of 2,500 tcs edible at 5@5¾c, and 600,000 lb No. 2 at 3¾c, but 4c is bid for good No. 2. Prime packers' is 5c bid, with sales at that price.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were very dull, and lost 5@ 7 points, with Liverpool 4 points down; port receipts heavy, and an estimate of 345,000 bales for the week's receipts. The trading was entirely local and chiefly in a scalping way. The weakness abroad was reported as due to an increased duty placed by India on goods manufactured at Manchester. Spot was dull and easy, with prices unchanged and sales of 150 bales to shippers and 100 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.46@5.47	5.47	5.46	500
January	5.49@....	5.51	5.49	14,800
February	5.52@5.53	5.54	5.52	2,700
March	5.57@5.58	5.60	5.57	36,500
April	5.62@5.63	5.65	5.62	8,500
May	5.66@5.67	5.70	5.67	33,500
June	5.71@5.72	5.74	5.72	4,400
July	5.76@5.77	5.78	5.76	5,800
August	5.80@5.82	5.83	5.81	1,900
September	5.82@5.84	..	..	....
October	@ ..	..	..	....
November	@ ..	..	..	....
Total				108,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	11332	25933	..	..	..	..
N. Orl'ns.	15560	28831	..	..	..	..
Mobile	2013	3398	..	..	..	..
Savannah	4487	5332	..	..	..	..
Char'ston	2261	4509	..	..	..	..
Wil'gton	1969	2874	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	7069	3523	..	..	..	..
New-York	836	1367	..	..	..	..
Boston	1898	875	..	..	..	..
Phila	724	1326	..	..	..	..
W. Point	1581	3249	..	..	..	..
Ne'pt N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'w'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49821	78417	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526
This day last year	38860	55086	64003	47062	37023	36683

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the weakness abroad, and closed at a partial loss of 5 points, with only a light local trade. Havre was irregular at ¼f advance to ½f decline, and Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales —Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 13.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.15c; total, 1,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 13.60c; January, 250 bags at 13.10c, 250 bags at 13.15c, 250 bags at 13.10c, 750 bags at 13.05c; March, 500 bags at 12.45c, 1,750 bags at 12.40c; April, 250 bags at 12.25c; May, 1,250 bags at 12.20c, 3,000 bags at 12.15c, 500 bags at 12.10c; September, 1,000 bags at 12.10c, 250 bags at 12.10c, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12c; total 11,000 bags.

Exchange—65 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January; total for day, 12,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.00@13.05	16.85@16.90
February	12.70@12.80	16.50@16.55
March	12.35@12.40	16.25@16.30
April	12.15@12.20	15.90@16.00
May	12.05@12.15	15.85@15.70
June	12.05@12.10	15.40@15.50
July	12.05@12.10	15.25@15.35
August	12.00@12.10	15.10@15.20
September	12.00@12.05	15.00@15.10
October	12.05@12.15	....@....
December	13.50@13.55	17.05@17.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	199,533
Arrived—	
Steamship Hilary (Ceara)	51
Steamship Capua (Rio)	3,490
Steamship Capua (Santos)	7,371
	10,861
Steamship Hevelius (Rio)	26,150
Steamship Hevelius (Bahia)	4,530
	30,680
Total	241,125
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	7,021
Total stock in New-York to-day	234,104
Total stock in Baltimore	12,938
Arrivals	....
Total	12,938
Deliveries Saturday	1,342
	12,826
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,471
Arrivals	....
Total	20,471
Deliveries Saturday	1,342
	19,129
Total stock in other ports	12,826
	31,955
Total stock in United States	266,059
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 15	72,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 15	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 15	164,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	274,000
Total	540,059
Same time 1893	457,011

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..1.30 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..37½ above No. 7	No. 8..2.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Coro	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	21½@25½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar	....	Do, washed	19¼@21
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17½@18¾
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @21
Mocha	20½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Fr. to choice	19¾@20½	Oaxaca	19½@21
Guatemala and Central American—		Central American—	
Coban	19 @22	Costa Rica	17 @20¼
Nicaragua	18 @19	San Salvador	18½@19½
Jamaica	16¼@20½	Do, washed	19 @21¼

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are fairly heavy and move out slowly, with prices easy on all but fancy.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@24	Barbados, p'kg's	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Prices hold up well in spite of the moderate demand, with supplies light.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Imp'l pol. 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was quiet and a shade easier, with sales of 4,350 bags, centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c; 538 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2½c, and 3,500 bbls New-Orleans seconds, 89° test, at 2½c. Refined are unchanged and very quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 15-16

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cut loaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3¾	@4	1-16
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3½	@3	11-16
No. 1	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 2	3	5-16@3⅛	
No. 3	3	3-16@3⅛	
No. 4	3¼	@3	5-16
No. 5	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 6	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 7	2	15-16@..	
No. 8	2⅞	@....	
No. 9	....		
No. 10	....		
No. 11	....		
No. 12	....		
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	....		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The West India demand here is unimportant, and it is explained by the reports to the trade that Cuba has been getting a very good quantity, to compare favorably with the domestic marrows from Spain at as low as $1.65. While marrows here are again lower, or at $2.12½@$2.15, weak and freely offered, there is hardly any increase of business in the grade. For all qualities a dull feeling prevails, and weak prices, although best mediums are least changed. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.12½@$2.15 for best marrows, $1.70 for mediums, $1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95 @$2.

BUTTER—Strictly fancy creamery is rather scarce, and the tone is firm, some lots reaching 24½c, though the demand is moderate. Under grades continue in good supply, dull, and freely offered. State dairy neglected and weak on the free supply.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @23
Creamery, seconds to firsts	17 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
Dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	19 @20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	14 @18
Dairy, firkins, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	14 @17
Welsh tubs, extra	20 @20
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	15 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @24½
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	@21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	17 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14 @14½
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15 @16
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	10 @..

CHEESE—Exporters show some little interest in the lower grades, but all others are dull, and prices are more or less nominal.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¾@..		
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11		
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..		
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½		
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾		
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12		
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼		
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9		
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8		
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..		
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7		
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4		

EGGS—A weak market for the average offerings, on a very slow demand. Strictly choice fresh are about steady.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@..	
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@..	
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	21	@23½	
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	19	@21	
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@..	
Western, early packed, fair to good	16	@16½	
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$2.00	@$4.00	
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@ 4.00	
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15	@..	
Limed, Canada, per doz	15	@15½	

VEGETABLES—Potatoes generally are weak, on fair supplies and a limited inquiry. Onions at full prices for choice. Other vegetables in moderate demand and without much change.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ ..
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	3.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 30
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 1.75
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	45@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.75@ 1.85

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull and outside quotations somewhat extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3, 60@65c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c. Clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 35@55c. Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Demand continues slow, and prices show weakness, with offerings more

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Smaller Volume of Trading and Irregular Prices.

OUTFLOW OF GOLD STILL UNDER WAY

Stock Speculation Tame—More than Half in Sugar and Chicago Gas—Further Engagements of Gold.

Stock speculation was exceedingly tame yesterday, and prices were only slightly changed. The opening was quiet, with the industrials and Grangers under some pressure. Chicago Gas developed weakness, and sold below 70, although it recovered to that figure at the close, scoring a net loss of ½. This stock, with Sugar, accounted for more than half of the day's business. Sugar moved between 91¼ and 93⅜, and closed at 92⅝, a gain of ⅜. There was no news on the properties.

In the railway list Reading was the most active stock, and its total was only 7,300 shares. It was strong on a rumor that the Olcott-Earle committee is about to amend its plan of reorganization so as to preserve the voting power of the stock. A decision of the Supreme Court, denying an application made in behalf of Mr. Rice for a writ of prohibition against the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was announced after the close of business. The proceeding was an effort on the part of Mr. Rice to reach by a short cut an end which will now require many months of litigation. The merits of the case were not passed upon by the Supreme Court. The Granger group was excessively dull. In St. Paul the trading amounted to only 6,406 shares; it closed ¼ higher. Burlington was a little less active, and ⅛ lower at the close than on Saturday. Rock Island also lost ⅛, while Northwestern declined ⅝. Transactions in the general list were so light that it was difficult to determine the drift of the market. At the close prices were irregularly changed, but the differences were only fractional.

The approach of the holidays undobutedly had something to do with the very light trading, operators being indisposed, as a rule, to undertake new obligations at the close of the year. The engagement of $1,730,000 gold for shipment to-day also added to the indisposition to trade. The foreign exchange market showed an inclination to ease, but it was due in large measure to the sale of bills against the gold shipment.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five and seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was somewhat better. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 13-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,559,386 and balances $5,431,381. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $601,279.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and lower. Posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.88@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89@$4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,463,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,291,810.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	152
Central National	122
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	450
Citizens'	137
Columbia	200
Commerce	183
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
East River	140
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	114
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	187½
Gallatin National	300
German-American	110
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers and Traders'	530
Irving	140
Manhattan	180
Market and Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	133
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	420
Nassau	158
New-York	230
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	100
Oriental	230
Pacific	175
Park	270
People's	266
Republic	150
Seaboard National	172
Second National	300
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 91¼; Wabash preferred, ½, to 14¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 54⅝; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16; Erie, ⅛, to 10¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 60¼; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 18. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 61⅝. Atchison sold at 4⅞, Lake Shore at 139, Reading at 7⅝, and Kansas and Texas at 14. British consols were firm at 103 3-16 for money and 103¼ for the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Money, ½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 50c for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	37	39	67
American Cotton Oil	24¾	25	24½	25	25	25¼	315
American Cotton Oil pf	69	70	68¾	70	69	70	34
*American Sugar Refining	92¼	93⅜	91½	92⅝	92⅝	92¾	41,519
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	91	92	10
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	91½	93	50
*American Tobacco	98	98	97½	97½	97¼	98	300
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	44
Baltimore & Ohio	63	64	63	64	63½	64½	800
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	19⅜	20¼	20¼	21½	800
Chicago Gas	70¼	70¼	69⅜	70	69⅞	70	20,790
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99	98½	98⅝	98½	98¾	2,975
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142½	142½	142½	142½	141	144	20
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	73⅜	72	72½	72¼	72⅜	6,000
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38¾	39	39¼	583
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58¾	59⅛	58¾	59⅛	59	59⅛	6,406
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅞	63¼	62¾	63⅛	63	63¼	4,210
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	18	100
Consolidated Gas Company	127½	127½	127½	127½	127¼	127⅝	375
Delaware & Hudson	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	126½	127¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	12	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	34¼	35	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9⅛	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	2,055
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	102½	102½	102	102	101½	102½	450
General Electric	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35	35	35½	2,405
Laclede Gas	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	25	26	300
Lake Shore	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	136	136¼	130
Long Island	88	88	88	88	86	89	200
*Long Island Traction	13¾	14	13¾	14	13⅝	14	558
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54⅛	53⅜	54	54	54½	1,240
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21	22	21	22	21	23	339
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	104⅞	104⅛	104¾	104⅜	105¼	800
*Metropolitan Traction	106	106	106	106	..	..	50
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	455
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	23⅛	300
*National Lead Company	39	39	39	39	38⅝	39	300
*National Lead Company pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	85¼	5
National Starch	5½	5½	5¼	5½	6	8½	25
New-Jersey Central	94	94	94	94	94	95	170
New-York Central	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100¼	100¼	100½	27
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31¾	32½	31¾	32¼	32¼	32½	1,760
New-York & New-Haven	195½	195½	195½	195½	194	196	17
New-York, L. E. & Western	9¾	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	3,450
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24¼	100
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	10
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	230
Northern Pacific pf	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	18	100
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅞	15⅞	820
Pacific Mail	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅜	21½	21⅝	325
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4	4	4	4	3¾	4⅛	7,800
Philadelphia & Reading	14¾	15½	14¾	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	100
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..	..	42
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅞	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	33¾	34½	10
Southern Pacific	18⅞	19	18⅝	19	18¾	19¼	300
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11½	408
Southern Railway pf	37	37	37	37	37	38	336
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	310
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	100
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	75	75	75	75	81	20
United States Cordage	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	200
United States Cordage pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	15¼	135
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	45	12
United States Rubber	42¾	42¾	41¾	42½	42	43	720
United States Rubber pf	97	98	97	98	98	98½	317
*United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	150
*United States Leather pf	60	60½	60	60½	59¾	60¼	200
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	330
Western Union Telegraph	88½	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88¾	1,167
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11½	11	11	10¾	11	300

Total sales.....115,174

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 10,000	112	
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,000	65	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 11,000	18¾	
14,000	18½	
8,000	18⅜	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 2,000	44¾	
Belleville & So Ill 1st 1,000	107	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 8,000	111⅜	
7,000	111¼	
3,000	111⅜	
5,000	111½	
Brooklyn City 1st 2,000	115	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	90½	
Brooklyn Elev 2d 3,000	62½	
6,000	63	
Cedar F & Minn 1st 1,000	110	
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000	116	
Central Pacific, San Joaqui Branch 6s 1,000	106	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	107⅝	
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000	119½	
2,000	119⅜	
Chicago & Alton S F 1,000	115½	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 7,000, c	124¼	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 30,000	100	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 2,000	99¼	
5,000s3	99½	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Conv 5s 60,000	103¼	
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 2,000, c	107½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	104⅝	
1,000	104½	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 10,000	91	
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,500	129	
Cleve & Canton 1st 5,000	85	
C, C, Chi & St Louis St Louis Div 4s 1,000	90	
Col, H V & Tol 5s 13,000	91	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 4,000	83⅝	
Den & Rio G 1st 4,000	114¾	
2,000	114⅜	
Den & Rio Grande 4s 10,000	82⅝	
6,000	82	
Duluth, South S & Atlantic 5s 5,000	100½	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 4,000	104¾	
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 8,000	83¾	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	109	
10,000	108⅞	
15,000	108¾	
5,000	109	
Erie 2d Mortgage 1,000	115	
Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000	109¼	
Ft S & Van B B 1st 1,000	90	
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000	73⅝	
4,000	73¾	
10,000	73¾	
5,000	73½	
5,000	73½	
5,000	73⅝	
7,000	73¼	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000b3	91¼	
5,000	91¾	
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 3,000	111¼	
Illinoic Central 3½s Registered 6,000	97	
Illinoic Cent 4s, 1953 10,000	98½	
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	86¼	
1,000	86¾	
1,000	87	
7,000	87¼	
Kanawha & Mich 4s 14,000	77⅝	
3,000	77½	
Kan Pac 1st Cons 4,000	77	
Keokuk & D M 1st 4,000	97¼	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 4,000	115½	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 12,000	93⅞	
17,000	94	
L S & M So 1st Coup 20,000	120⅝	
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000	122⅜	
Louis & Nash Cons 8,000	110	
2,000	110¼	
L, N A & Chi Cons 2,000	96	
Met Elevated 1st 1,000	121½	
Met Elevated 2d 13,000	107⅜	
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 5,000	115	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 4,000	113	
10,000	114	
South Minn Div 3,000	119	
Southwest Div 1,000	119¼	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 1,000	91	
Minn & St L 1st 7s 5,000	133½	
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 5,000	110½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 10,000	81	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000b3	46¾	
5,000	46⅝	
4,000	46¼	
4,000b3	46¾	
13,000	46¾	
7,000	46¼	
13,000	46⅜	
4,000	46⅛	
5,000	46¼	
500	46⅞	
5,000	46⅝	
5,000	46¾	
15,000	46⅛	
5,000	46¼	
5,000	46	
5,000	45¾	
M, K & T of Texas 5s 1,000	75¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000	84½	
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000	97½	
Mobile & Ohio, New 1,000	116¾	
Mor & Es Con Gtd 5,000	139½	
Morris & Es 7s, '77 1,000	119⅛	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2,000	102¼	
N Y Elevated 1st 7s 1,000b3	111	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000	88¼	
1,000	88⅜	
5,000	88¼	
1,000	88⅜	
Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000	116⅜	
Nor Pac Cons 5s 20,000	28¼	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000	51½	
1,000	51¼	
5,000	50¾	
1,000	51	
Oregon R & Nav 5s 10,000	89¼	
25,000	89½	
Ore S L & U N Con 4,000	48¼	
2,000	48	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 1,000	25	
Phil & Read Gen 4s 13,000	75	
Pleasant Val Coal 6s 3,000	100¾	
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st Cons 5s 5,000	81¼	
Pitts & West 1st 4s 2,000	84½	
9,000	84¼	
Rio Grande West 1st 7,000	70	
Rome, W & Og Cons 4,000	118⅝	
St L & Iron Mt 5s 10,000	78¾	
St L & S Fr G M 6s 10,000	103½	
16,000	103¼	
St Louis & San Fran G M 5s 5,000	93	
St L & San Fr Con 4s 10,000s2F	52½	
40,000s2F	52	
14,000s2F	52¼	
10,000s2F	53⅜	
7,000s3	52¾	
3,000s2F	52¾	
5,000	52¾	
15,000s2F	52¼	
St Louis S W 1st 7,000	62¼	
5,000	62⅜	
6,000	62¼	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	57¾	
2,000	57½	
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts 6,000	45	
So Pac of Cal 1st 1,000	109¼	
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	103	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000	90	
3,000	90½	
13,000	90	
5,000	90½	
4,000	90¼	
2,000	90¾	
1,000	90¼	
22,000	90¼	
25,000	90¼	
4,000	90½	
3,000	90¼	
10,000s2F	90¼	
6,000	90¼	
25,000	90¼	
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	92⅝	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	87½	
2,000	87¼	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000	26½	
2,000	26	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 25,000	60	
5,000	61	
Union Elevated 1st 6s 5,000	87¾	
5,000	88⅜	
5,000	88¾	
5,000	88¼	
U S Leather Co 1s 2,000	110	
Virginia Midland G M 4,000	96	
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	105	
Wabash 2d 5s 7,000	71	
1,000	70¾	
14,000	70⅝	
Warren R R 2d 1,000	110½	
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	106½	
Registered 1,000, c	106⅜	
2,000, c	106½	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 1,000	24⅞	
5,000	24¾	
W North Car 1st 6s 10,000	114⅝	
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 6,000	110½	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 5,000	53	
1,000	53¼	
9,000	53	

Total sales.....$1,331,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	139	144
Albany & Susquehanna	162	..
American Coal	89	..
American District Telegraph	35	49
American Express	110	113
American Tobacco pf	107	109
Atlantic & Pacific	..	⅞ 1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	7
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Brunswick Co	1¼	2½
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Canada Southern	50¾	51¼
Bur., C. R. & N	50¾	51¼
Canadian Pacific	59½	60¼
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Central & So. Am. Tel	113	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18½
Chicago & Alton	140	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & E. Illinois	50¼	53
C., M. & St. P. pf	119½	120½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	8	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	90
Col. & Hock. Coal	5¼	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	57½	63
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consol. Coal	30	33½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	160½	161½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	37
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	11½
Erie Tel. & Tel	52	..
Ev. & T. H	40	45
Flint & P. M	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101½	102½
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r	5	12
Homestake	17	..
Illinois Central	89	90
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf	23½	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	80	83
Lake Erie & Western	17	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	73
L., N. A. & C	7	8
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. C. R. pf	104	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	29	30
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	48	49
Minn. Iron	..	40
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
N., C. & St. L	65	68
National Linseed Oil	17¾	19½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	6½	9
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	71½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	29
N. Y., S. & W	14½	14¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf	42	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5⅝	6½
Norfolk & Western pf	19½	20½
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	15
Oregon Improvement	11	14
Oregon R. & N	20	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
Pitts. & W. pf	32	35
P., C., C. & St. L	16	16¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45½	48
P., F. W. & C	157	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	156
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	115	116
St. Louis Southern	93	..
St. L. S. W	4½	5
St. Joseph & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	95
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	115
St. Paul, M. & M	108	110
Silver Bullion certificates	60⅜	..
South Pa Cotton Oil	..	50½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	9½
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	52
Tol., A. A. & N. M	2½	3¼
United States Cordage gtd	23¾	25
Union Pacific	12	12⅜
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	4
Wabash	6¼	6½
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	30½	42½
Wisconsin Central	3½	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	91⅝	93⅜	91⅝	92⅜	17,900
Chicago Gas	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅞	8,290
C., R. I. & P.	63	63¼	62⅜	63	1,900
C., B. & Q.	72¾	72¾	72	72⅜	8,430
C., M. & St. P.	58½	59¼	58⅜	59⅛	6,170
Chi. & N. W.	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝	510
Col. & H. V.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Del. & L. W.	160½	160½	160½	160½	200
Dist. & C. F.	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	1,400

Total sales.....51,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F 2d, A	18½	18½	18½	18½	$5,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	9,000
C., B. & Q. cn. 10	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
D. & R. G. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	$5,000
M., K. & T. 5s	75½	75½	75½	75½	1,000
Met. El. 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	7,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	88¾	88½	88¼	88¼	6,000

In State securities $20,000 Tennessee redemption 4½s sold at 105, $35,000 Virginia funded 2-8s of 1991 at 60¾, and $45,000 ditto 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9@9¼.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	99
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	43	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	28	42
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	32½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20¼	22¼
Beckton Construction pf	71	80
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167	168½
Brooklyn Elevated	113	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	118	..
Brooklyn Traction	14	15
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	66½
Celluloid Company stock	68	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	..
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	108	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	65	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p c. bonds	42	46
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	1¾	2½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	70	75
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	95
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	150	155
East Tenn. Cin. ext. 5s	62	65
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184¼	186¾
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	28	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Causalty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	61
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	307	314
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	97	98½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	9½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	46
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	134½	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	99¾	101

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

HERMANN COHEN & CO.,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Members { New-York Stock Exchange. New-York Cotton Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Investment Stocks and Bonds, Grain, Cotton.
and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
BRANCH OFFICE:
Kellogg Building, "F" St., Washington, D. C.
MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the TRAMWAY POWER STORAGE COMPANY will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York on Jan. 7, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders, to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and to increase the number of shares of said company from 30,000 to 40,000; and at the same time a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders to amend the by-laws of said company so as to increase the number of the Directors of said company to thirteen, and to elect additional members of the Board of Directors, and to consider any other business that may be properly brought before it.—Dated Dec. 4, 1894.
HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 166 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Francis F. Marbury,	John W. Condit,
Thomas Scott,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
John M. Burke,	Charles H. Lowerre,
Mahlon Apgar,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
William H. Montanye,	Walter R. Wood,
Henry C. Mortimer,	David J. Burtis,

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1895:
Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming,
William M. Farrington.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Lindley Murray, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis on MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1895, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed December 28, 1894, and reopened January 22, 1895.
By order of the Board.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.
C. L. HORTON, Assistant Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., December 12, 1894.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL UNION BANK for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 52 Nassau Street, Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, December 7, 1894.—The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$2,000 Southern R'way Co., 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., July, 1896, coups.
$10,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 New-Jersey Southern R'way Co. Bds., 1899.
$4,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$820 Phil. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Scrip.
$600 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 1st Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
4 shs. Southern R'way Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consld. & Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1980.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$12,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$4,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 4 p. c. Funded Int. Bds.
$13,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds., 1958.
$2,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$5,000 Rochester City Water Works 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 1st Pref. Ind. Bds., 1958.
$900 Bonds of Road Commissioners in Union Co., New-Jersey.
$5,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1969.
250 shs. Little Pittsburg Consld. Mining Co.
900 shs. Colorado Central Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Dunkin Mining Co.
$50,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$3,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. of Brooklyn 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 1st Extnd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$500 Long Island R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$10,000 Mich. Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$2,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Man. R'way Co. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Colorado Midland 4 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1940, February, 1894, coups. on.
$1,000 Artesian Water Co. of Memphis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$500 Illinois Central R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1953.
$6,000 Ulster & Delaware R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1928.
$1,000 Cin., Sandusky & Cleve. R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bd., 1928.
$1,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1939.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
$6,000 American Dock & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,200 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Consld. Deb. Bds.
$10,000 Ohio & Mississippi R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1898.
$5,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Hastings & Dak.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 North Mo. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., due July, 1895.
$3,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Man. R. R. (Dakota Extn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
3 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. Co.
60 shs. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
(By order of administrator.)
209 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Oct., 1894, coups. off—but April, 1894, coups. on.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jan., 1894, coup. on.
$8,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1903, (Hypd.)
$7,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$6,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Butte City (Montana) Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1921, (Hypd.)
$2,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
$3,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911, (Hypd.)
$2,000 The Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1910, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R.
$5,000 Norwich Insulated Wire Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1904.
$60,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
187½ shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
$80,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. b 5 p. c. Bds.
250 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
$3,500 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg. Bds.
$11,000 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds.
233 shs. New-Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Co., (Hypd.)
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Iowa & Dakota Extn) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908, convertible into pref. stock.
10 shs. Trow Directory P. & B. B. pfd.
10 shs. Puget Sound Loan Trust & Banking Co.
334 shs. New-Jersey Dry Dock & Transportation Co., (Hypd.)
$515 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888.
137 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
75 shs. Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co.
12 shs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
$5,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
200 shs. Suburban Traction Co.
5 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
$40,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
250 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
43 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. Co.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New-York.
14 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank, (subject to 25 p. c. assessment.)
1,000 shs. Porter Standard Motor Co., (Hypd.)
$7,500 New-York City Suburban Water Co., Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due April 1, 1921, Oct., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$3,000 City of Hassiman (Tenn.) 6 p. c. Public Impt. Bds., due Aug. 1, 1923, (Hypd.)
$9,000 New-York City Suburban Water Co. (Mount Vernon, Westchester Co.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due April 1, 1921, Oct., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$3,000 City of Santa Cruz (Cal.) Refunding 5 p. c. Gold Bds., "Series 31," due April 15, 1925, (Hypd.)
$1,000 City of Santa Cruz (Cal.) Refunding 5 p. c. Gold Bd., "Series 3," due April 15, 1897, (Hypd.)
1 membership Maritime Association, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank of B'klyn.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Shenango & L. E. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 United States Cordage Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
4,380 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
35 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common, (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
52 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
1,104 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
736 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common, (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shares Long Island Traction Co. $100 each.
30 shares National Shoe & Leather Bank, $100 each. (Purchaser to pay 25 per cent assessment already made and assume all liabilities.)
7 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
$1,000 The Iron Car Equipment Co. 6 per cent. Car Trust Bond, Series C., due Feb. 1, 1903.
50 shares Southern National Bank, $100 each. (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1907. Registered.
100 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co., $10 each.
12 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
200 shares Southern National Bank, $100 each. (Hypothecated.)
Certificates of the Central Trust Co. representing three 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds of the New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Co., $1,000 each, with coupons of Nov. 1, 1892, and all subsequent coupons. (Hypd.)
(Estate of James Bowen—Athenia L. Bowen, Executrix; Charles A. Peabody, and Leighton Williams, Executors.)
700 shares Rising Sun Gold Mining Co., $5 each.
200 shares Gold Stripe Mining Co. of California, $10 each.
200 shares Green Mountain Gold Mining Co., $10 each.
100 shares Robinson Consolidated Mining Co., $50 each.
40 shares Cloud Engine Manufacturing Co., $25 each.
25 shares Electric Life Insurance Co., $100 each.
108 shares Washington Insurance Co., $50 each.
Certificates of profit of the Washington Insurance Co. for the years 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, aggregating $1,989.50.
50 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
(Estate of George T. Hope—Amelia H. Hope, Executrix.)
13 shares Lead Pipe Coupling Co., $100 each
20 shares New-York Submarine Co., $100 each. (10 shares common stock, 10 shares capital stock.)
15 shares Twin River Silver Mining Co., $100 each.
25 shares Carmen Island Copper and Silver Co., $100 each.
15 shares Convex Weaving Co., $100 each.
20 shares Ocean Transit Silver Co., $100 each.
100 shares Savon de Terre Co., $5 each.
5 shares National Patent Wood Preserving Co., $100 each.
25 shares The Adelbery Gold Co., $100 each.
$1,000 Wabash and Erie Canal 5 per cent. preferred stock.
$360 Wabash and Erie Canal 2½ per cent. State stock.
$200 Wabash and Erie Canal 6 per cent loan.
$300 Wabash and Erie Canal 5 per cent preferred special canal stock.
$800 Wabash and Erie Canal 5 per cent. preferred special canal stock.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 5% Bonds
AND THE
Collateral Trust 5% Bonds
OF THE
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned Committee, after a careful examination of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and considering all the questions involved, has reached the conclusion that the full earning capacity of the property is not developed while it is operated as a part of the Union Pacific system under the policy adopted by the Union Pacific Company and continued by the present receivers. The propriety of this policy could not be questioned while the Union Pacific paid the expenses and charges of the line under the traffic contract, but the suspension of that contract and the continued default upon the bonds make it necessary that the property should be placed in the hands of persons devoted solely to its interests, and not embarrassed by any conflict between these and the interests of the Union Pacific main line. For the purpose of any reorganization of the system, whether depending upon Congressional action or otherwise, it is necessary that the earning power of our line should be independently ascertained. In case there shall be no such reorganization it is equally necessary that the security holders should be in a position to act promptly. For these reasons the Committee is about to take proceedings for a separate receivership of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

The total issue of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds is $10,895,000, of which $1,702,000 are either held by the Union Pacific Railway Company or are pledged for its debts. Of the remaining $9,193,000 in the hands of the public, this Committee, acting in harmony with the Committee at Amsterdam, already represents and controls over $3,300,000 of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds. Other holders of the above bonds are invited to make a prompt deposit with the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York. After December 27, 1894, bonds will be received only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Committee. Engraved negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited.

Dated New-York, December 15, 1894.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30th 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435.
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.
United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

A MEETING OF THE COEUR D'ALENE FIRST mortgage bondholders (not general first mortgage) will be held Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1894, at 3:15 P. M., at the office of
GRANT BROTHERS,
56 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIEN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds.

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
H. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S COMMERCIAL BANK

Large Overdrafts Allowed by the Suspended Institution in Violation of Its Charter.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 17.—The shareholders of the Commercial Bank, which suspended a few days ago, held a meeting to-day to receive a report of the Directors of the bank concerning the suspension. Only verbal reports were made by the Directors and the managers, from which it was gleaned that the liabilities of the bank will be largely decreased if the exchanges drawn by firms here, as London agents, and which are now in the hands of the Trustees, are honored on maturing.

Even with this ray of hope, it is said that the outlook for the bank resuming business is very unpromising. On the basis of the Directors' admissions at the meeting to-day, four of them are indebted to the Commercial Bank for large sums, one Director in particular owing the bank nearly $600,000, whose only assets are 40,000 quintals of fish, worth about $150,000, and whose fishing premises, vessels, and stock are worth hardly as much more.

There was a decided unwillingness on the part of the bank's officials to-day to give out information of any kind relative to the affairs of the suspended institution, but it was learned from a reliable source that a lot of valuable securities had been mortgaged to the London Westminster Bank, and that, in the face of the provision in the bank's constitution against the overdrawing of accounts by depositors, the manager of the bank permitted overdrafts and kept the matter from the knowledge of the Directors. It was also learned that one clerk, by improperly manipulating his books, overdrew his account, with the aid of some friends, to the extent of about $30,000, and that the aggregate of other overdrafts will amount to about $100,000 more.

It is alleged that Pitts, one of the Directors, received $40,000 in gold from the bank one week before its suspension, and that payment was made by a check drawn by him on an English bank in August last for a similar sum to accommodate the bank, which was negotiating exchanges there.

BEAUTIFUL STAGE GOWNS

Now on the Boards at the Empire and the Star Theatres.

A few years ago the pretty gowns worn in the first act of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire Theatre would have aroused unrestrained enthusiasm and pens would have been busy describing and descanting. These are not the days, however, when tinsel, cotton velvet, and curtain lace make up stage finery, and the expectant audience discreetly reserved their enthusiasm for the next act.

On a sofa, front, centre, in the beautiful drawing room of Lady Skene's town house sits Lady Crandover, (Miss Reynolds,) a matronly symphony in gray satin, the admirable fit and elegant simplicity of her toilet being distinctive. At her side Lady Clarice (Miss Conquest) is in what more than one has pronounced the toilet of the play, a superbly-hanging skirt of mauve satin, with low bodice and short pouf sleeves; fichu straps of blue velvet start from the back and cross the bust, ending at the corsage in bunches of flowers the same shade.

Another splendidly-gowned play is that now to be seen at the Star. "To Nemesis" offers an opportunity to Miss Coghlan to add to her already-won laurels in stage toilets, and she fully avails herself of it.

The house gown in the second act is especially fetching. Red silk under billowy cream lace are elements. Miss Coghlan's bridal toilet in the third act is an object lesson in such costumes.

TOO EAGER TO MAKE MONEY

Now Many Citizens of Bronson, Kan., Believe They Have Been Swindled.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 17.—Several citizens of Bronson believe that they have been swindled out of stock, cash, and property to an amount estimated to be at least $25,000. Three men, who claimed to be the inventors of a washing compound, appeared there, offering to sell State and territorial rights. The men were very accommodating, and were willing to take any kind of property in exchange for their territorial rights.

For the State of Iowa they secured from a bank cashier several blooded horses and jacks, among which were the race horses Dick Huntington and Mollie Brown. Michigan was secured by a jewelry firm, who traded their entire stock of jewelry, valued at about $2,500. Other States, counties, and territories were secured by other citizens for various sums, ranging from $100 to $1,000.

A few days ago the three men gathered together their property, consisting of about $11,000 in cash, first mortgages on some of the best farms in the county to the extent of some $9,000, and three carloads of fine horses, and left the county. The stock was consigned to themselves at Little Rock, and from this it is supposed they are now in that city.

MRS. LYMAN ASKS FOR THE $2,500 REWARD

Her Husband Caught Murderer Greenwald and Is Sick and Poor.

The wife of Detective Michael J. Lyman, of Superintendent Byrnes's staff, and who lives at 235 West Fourth Street, New-York, applied to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday for the reward of $2,500 offered by the City of Brooklyn for the capture of the murderer of Lyman S. Weeks. Detective Lyman captured John Greenwald, who was hanged for the crime.

Detective Lyman never applied for the reward, being satisfied with the credit and honor insured by arresting the murderer. Mrs. Lyman said that the reason the application for the reward was now made was that her husband was seriously ill and impoverished. Mayor Schieren referred the matter to Corporation Counsel McDonald.

BOOKS TO GIVE TO FRIENDS

Final Notes of a Week's Tour Among the Up-town Shops.

SHELVES STILL BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL

Funk & Wagnalls, Richmond, Nelson, the U. S. Book Co., Brentano, Bonaventure, Barnes, and G. W. Dillingham.

"What right has the 'average young woman' to 'go to a home of her own with a few practical ideas' on this subject, [food,] and 'dyspepsia waiting in the shadow of her table?' And, still worse, to inveigle into it an innocent young man, who supposes that domestic accomplishments come to all women by nature?" That is one of the keynotes struck in "The New Womanhood," by J. C. Fernald, of which Funk & Wagnalls have just become the publishers. It is not a new book, but the new publishers are so much interested in it that they feel they are to appear hereafter something in the light of reformers in casting so much practical common sense broadcast before the public. "Home is woman's climate, her vital breath, her native air," is the text Frances Willard gives on the title page, and there is an interesting introduction by Marian Harland. "Distinctive Womanhood," "Sex of Soul," "Salvation by Cookery," "Housekeeping and Divorce," are the titles of some of the chapters. A short one is devoted to the as yet unsolved problem of "Cooperation."

On the Funk & Wagnalls list is found the newest enterprise in dictionary making, "The Standard Dictionary." The first volume of this work was issued a year or more ago, and it met with an unexpectedly large demand. Volume II. is now ready. The work is exhaustive and cyclopedic, and marks in several directions advances on previous publications.

A new book sent out by the same firm is "Isabella of Castile," by the lately-retired Major Gen. O. O. Howard of the United States Army. Aside from interest in the author, the book is a particularly attractive popular edition at a popular price. There are numerous illustrations of full page and in the text, and the binding is especially pretty, with a most appropriate design. Gen. Howard made researches for his work by study and travel. His purpose in writing the book was, he says, "to awaken an interest in the life of one to whom we as a people owe so much."

Two other popular books are "A Selection from Oliver Goldsmith," with an introduction by Edward Everett Hale, and "A Selection from the Works of Joseph Addison." "John Brown and His Men" is the latest volume in the biographical series of twelve American reformers, including Horace Greeley, Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, John B. Gough, &c. It is written by Col. Richard J. Hinton, who was with John Brown in Kansas.

One of the Youngest Houses.

George H. Richmond & Co. have not yet recovered from their enjoyment of one of their latest books, "The Literary Shop and Other Tales," by James L. Ford. That is not strange, for a number of other people are also laughing with them. "The Literary Shop" came out only last week, and its writer has said what he had to say plainly and without omitting names. He has mentioned a great many names, in fact, from the literary shop, past and present, and given his opinions with an astonishing frankness that must be read to be appreciated. The book was evidently not written as a hint to young writers, but it might have been. It is attractively bound in light green linen, entirely plain.

Charming books from the same firm are "François, the Waif," "The Devil's Pool," and "Fadette," by George Sand. The two former are the latest. The books are translated by Jane Minot Sedgwick, and the publishers consider them altogether the best editions brought out in this country. Each volume has a frontispieces etching by E. Abot. The bindings are about the prettiest of the season. They are of cartridge paper in delicate, soft colors, back and sides of the same material, with a line of red at the hinges on each side. The title, in simple script-like letters, is at the top of the binding on the side.

The House of Nelson.

A curiosity and a delightful example of the publisher's art is to be seen at Thomas Nelson & Sons, in Union Square, in the "Oxford 'Thumb' Prayer Book." The general order of Common Prayer is given complete and certified. The little volume is 2 by 1¾ inches, printed on Oxford India paper, and all forms of fine bindings are shown, from the simplest leather to an expensive ivory and leather, silk lined.

The new illustrated genuine Oxford Teacher's Bible is another book of the year. It is printed upon the finest and thinnest of paper, and, with enlarged contents, is in a much smaller volume than ever before, with the text in good-sized type. There are Prayer Books and Bibles in all styles in size and binding. "Heroes of Israel" is a strong Scriptural biography, by Dr. William Blaikie, just out; "Simon Peter; His Later Life and Labors" is a continuation of the life of the saint by Dr. Charles S. Robinson. "My First Book of Bible Knowledge" and "Step by Step Through the Bible" are by Edith Ralph, a sister of Julian Ralph. The popular writer, Evelyn Everett-Green, has three new historical stories—"Shut In," "The Secret Chamber at Chad," and "Evil May Day." "Kilgorman," a story of Ireland in 1798, is by Talbot Baines Reed. It is the last book published since the death of the writer, and contains his portrait.

"As We Sweep Through the Deep" is a collection of stirring stories of olden time by Gordon Stables, another popular writer for boys. "Up the Chimney to Ninny Land" is a collection of fairy stories for children, with many quaint illustrations. A new popular edition of "Ivanhoe" is out, and the works of A. L. O. E., ("A Lady of England,") who died early in the year, are brought out in thirty-five neat volumes in a wooden case.

Brentano's.

At Brentano's, in Union Square, "French Folly in Maxims" is shown as the latest and most charming publication of the firm. The set contains three volumes "On Art," "On Philosophy," and "On Letters," and comprises translations of the best pithy phrases, epigrams, and maxims of French literature by Henri Pène Du Bois. The volumes are delightfully dainty, 5½ by 4 inches in size, the bindings in delicate tints, and the set is put together in an appropriate box. Mr. Du Bois's works are very popular, the publishers say.

"A Divided Heart, and

CONTESTS HER MOTHER'S WILL

MRS. LYDIA KATZ'S BROTHER AND SISTER AMONG THE DEFENDANTS.

The Lawyer Says a Trust Was Established to Keep Funds from the Husbands of Testatrix's Daughters.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson, yesterday, Lydia Katz began the contest over the will of her mother, Jeannette Gerstle, who died in January, 1891. She made her will in June, 1890, her estate being valued at $50,000. The defendants in the suit are Robert J. Gerstle and Celia Schnaier, executors, and a brother and sister of the contestant.

The testatrix left $9,000 to each of her daughters in trust. One of the daughters was Mrs. Sanger, who started a contest shortly after the will was offered for probate. This suit was afterward discontinued, all the parties agreeing to allow the will to be probated. Mrs. Katz is suing under the bill recently passed by the Legislature allowing the contest in two years by Supreme Court action.

Milton Mayer, for the proponents, claimed to have affidavits from Mrs. Sanger, the former contestant, in which she swears that she was forced to bring the action before the Surrogate by her husband, and he says the same cause is fitting in the case of the present contestant.

The testatrix, he says, was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and shrewdness, and had accumulated her property by the exercise of these faculties. The reason that the money was left in trust to the daughters, Mrs. Katz and Mrs. Sanger, was because the testatrix did not want their husbands to have in any way control of it. Mr. Mayer said that the husbands had been unsuccessful in business, especially the husband of the present contestant, who had failed in the shoe business shortly before the death of the testatrix.

The contestant, who is represented by Col. Hastings, sets up the usual causes for the contest, alleging that her mother had been a sick woman for a long time prior to her death, and that her sickness, being known as incurable, affected her mind to such a degree as to make it impossible for her to make a will understandingly. The case was not concluded.

GEORGE A. REID PLEADS GUILTY

Had Annoyed Cox & Callender—A Letter from the Brokers.

George A. Reid, indicted for sending an annoying letter to George Cox, Jr., of Cox & Callender, brokers, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing, in Part III. of General Sessions, yesterday. Immediate sentence was asked for.

Judge Cowing said he had received a letter from Mr. Cox in which the writer stated that he did not wish the prisoner severely punished. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that Reid had already spent several months in the Tombs, the Judge said he would make the sentence one month in the penitentiary.

Reid represented himself to be a private detective and had an office at 53 New Street. On Aug. 28 last Mr. Cox received an anonymous letter containing accusations against his partner, Mr. Callender.

A few days later a letter was sent to the firm by Reid offering his services to discover the sender of the anonymous communication. Reid was at once suspected. He was ostensibly employed, but was watched, and finally caught making false reports.

In connection with the papers in the case was a letter written to the District Attorney by Messrs. Cox & Callender. How it came to be a part of the record is a mystery. The letter reads:

We send you herewith a clipping from one of the daily papers, and in connection therewith refer you to the case of The People against George A. Reid. This man was indicted by the Grand Jury some seven weeks ago, and, we believe, has been in confinement ever since that time. Your assistant is quoted in the clipping we inclose as saying: "The merchants don't care to appear in these cases of blackmailing letters which are so frequent, &c.," making the defeat of justice rest upon them, when the boot should rather be on the other leg.

Merchants will not prosecute these cases because they are put to an annoyance and loss of time that is unwarranted and contrary to any ideas of justice. In the above-mentioned case one Mr. Cox has appeared six or seven different times, causing a loss of time which at this season can be rather reluctantly given. The subpœna has been served at about 10 o'clock on the morning set for the trial, necessitating the dropping of important matters, and then the case has been postponed after he has wasted one or two hours in the court.

"Do you wonder that merchants won't prosecute and that these blackmailers grow bold over the apparent apathy to punish?" says the letter. "What respect can any one have for such an administration of law?"

CLAIMS THERE WAS NO SLANDER

Dwyer's Lawyer Makes Answer to the Charges of Gideon.

The action for slander brought by "Dave" Gideon against Philip H. Dwyer came up on demurrer before Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday. The demurrer states that the words used do not constitute a slander and are not actionable in law.

On the grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club last June, it is alleged that Dwyer said to Gideon: "You are crooked, you are no sportsman; you had to leave Nashville on account of some crooked work on the turf, and you were nearly ruled off the Louisville course by President Clark."

All these expressions, it is alleged, the defendant used on this occasion, and the plaintiff says he was ruined to some extent in his business, which is that of a breeder of horses, and demands damages in the sum of $50,000.

Lawyer Kenny, representing Dwyer, claimed that the words were not objectionable per se, as the words were not applied to Gideon in his business, but only referred to him as a sportsman. A sportsman, according to Webster, was a man who pursued the sports of the field for pleasure, and not for money. It was claimed that the slander must touch him in his profession or trade. Numerous cases were cited to the court where persons were told that they were cheats and frauds in the same connection, it was claimed, as in the present case, and the courts had sustained the demurrer.

The plaintiff had not been spoken of generally, and the words in the way they were used were not actionable.

Judge Barrett reserved decision.

FOR A SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Morey's Contest Against Blake in the Twenty-fifth District.

Charles Morey, the contestant for the seat in the Assembly for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District against Assemblyman-elect Stephen S. Blake, went into the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Andrews with his witnesses. The matter of contest was sent to Court Stenographer Nealis to take testimony.

The contest hinges on the returns from the Tenth Election District. The returns sent to Police Headquarters on the night of the election gave Blake, (Tammany,) 90 votes; Morey, (Republican,) 94 votes, and Henneberry, (Grace Democrat,) 43 votes. By this count Morey was elected by 39 votes in the entire Assembly district.

The next day the returns were filed with the County Clerk, and there was a change. Then the count stood: Blake, 90; Morey, 43, and Henneberry, 94, and as a result Blake got his certificate from the Board of Canvassers. Morey says this is a mistake.

The testimony of William Maines, the Democratic poll clerk, was taken, and the witness said he believed the returns filed with the County Clerk were incorrect. John J. Renninger, the Democratic Inspector, said he could not remember the count, but that it was made out right after the polls closed. Ten watchers at the polls swore that the original returns sent out were correct.

Stenographer Nealis will submit the minutes to the Legislature. William P. Burr represented Blake and Abraham Gruber appeared for Morey.

THE ALEXANDER ESTATE IN COURT

Construction of a Deed of Trust in Question—What Plaintiffs Claim.

Junius B. Alexander, who lived on Staten Island, and was a well-known banker in this city, died intestate in 1890, leaving an estate valued at over $1,000,000. He had been married twice, and seven children were the issue of the first marriage, and two, a son and a daughter, of the second. In 1883 a deed of trust was signed between Mr. Alexander and his wife, Eliza H., and a trust fund was created of $75,000, being $25,000 each for the children of the second marriage and the mother.

The Alexander estate is now being settled up in the Surrogate's office, and Mrs. Mayo, one of the daughters by the first wife, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett, to have the construction of the deed of trust determined, the plaintiff claiming that the widow relinquished all rights in the estate in consideration of the $75,000.

This is denied by the defendants, the son and daughter of the widow being joined in the action. Mrs. Alexander disclaims any such intention, when she acquiesced in the deed of trust.

Tracy, Boardman & Platt are the attorneys, and John E. Parsons the counsel for the widow and son; Stickney, Spencer & Ordway for Mrs. Richards, the daughter, and MacFarland & Parkin for the plaintiffs.

The case will go on to-day.

Stay for the Astor Tramp.

John Garvey, the Astor tramp, who was recently tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions of attempted burglary, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, has obtained from Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court a temporary stay of execution of sentence, and an order to show cause why the stay should not be continued and a certificate of reasonable doubt granted pending an appeal to be taken in his case to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George W. Cram was put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. He is charged with the murder of his wife Rachel. The prisoner is sixty years old. His wife was fifty-four. Before the talesmen were called in for examination, counsel for the defense asked for an adjournment, in order to give time for further preparation. The case was over.

—James W. Murphy yesterday recovered a judgment for $16,525 against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in the Superior Court. He sued for damages to his property, in Pearl Street, near Hanover Square, caused by constructing the road. An allowance of 8 per cent. was also made Mr. Murphy. Thirty days' stay was granted the company.

—The suit brought against William Steinway by Henry W. T. Steinway for an accounting of the transactions between the Steinway Piano Fabrik, in Hamburg, and the firm in New-York, was continued yesterday before Judge Stover, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was on the stand all day. The case will go on to-day.

—The inquiry into the competency of Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer, widow of George Widmayer, to manage the large estate left by her husband, was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. Widmayer is eighty-two years old. The hearing was not finished.

—Victor de la Cova, charged with shipping dangerous articles unlawfully to Havana, was taken before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, charged with drawing a pension as a widow after having married again. She will be tried during this term of court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Present: The Chief Justice and a full bench, with the exception of Justice Jackson.

No. 484—The United States, appellant, vs. Van B. Gunnison.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to render judgment for the United States.

No. 89—George F. Dick, appellant, vs. Joseph B. Foraker.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 531—Asa P. Potter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to award a new trial.

No. 702—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—Judgment reversed at the cost of the plaintiff in error and cause remanded, with directions to remand it to the State Court.

No. 379—Royal Ingraham, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island.—Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of Isaac L. Rice, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition and mandamus denied.

No. 86—Laurette Estelle Horne, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The George H. Hammond Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Judgment reversed at the cost of the plaintiff in error, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 101—Robert T. Swan, Trustee, appellant, vs. John Hill et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Arizona.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 39—Florrie A. Austin, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 90—James H. Linford, Jr., appellant, vs. E. P. Ellison.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn on Friday, Dec. 21, until Monday, Jan. 7, 1895.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 30—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska, ex rel. the Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska.—Restored to the docket for argument before a full bench.

No. 267—Martha E. Babb et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Dorsey A. Jamison, administrator, &c., et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 121—The East Lake Land Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Isaiah C. Brown.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with a direction to remand to the City Court of Birmingham, Ala.

No. 747—William H. Moses et al., administrators, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

No. 12—Edward Byrne, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed pursuant to the sixteenth rule.

No. 729—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and.

No. 832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—Reassigned for argument on the first of Monday of January next.

No. 134—Hugh Young et al., appellants, vs. Emanuel Foerster.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 8—Original.—Ex parte.—In the matter of the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, petitioner.—Argued by George A. Black for the petitioner and by J. P. Kirlon for the respondent.

No. 124—D. E. Roberts et al., appellants, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by William F. Vilas for the appellants.

Adjourned until Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 124, 125, 129, 131, 132, 7 original, 841, 118, 133, 135, 128.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Compania Transatlanica Espanola, appellant.—Argued by Stephas Brainerd for appellant, Everett P. Wheeler for respondent.

Nellie House vs. Frederick Walch, appellant.—Argued by William L. Barnum for appellant, P. J. Ryan for respondent.

Benjamin B. Strong, appellant, vs. Louisa A. Sheffield.—Submitted.

David E. Barrows, appellant, vs. Henry N. Webster.—Argued by J. Arthur Corbin for appellant, J. H. Waring for respondent.

The First National Bank of Sing Sing vs. Thomas H. Chalmers and another, appellants.—Argued by Calvin Frost for appellants, Francis Larkin for respondent.

The People vs. Clara M. Underhill and another, appellants.—Argued by Calvin Frost for appellants, submitted for respondents.

The day calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 567, 909, 907, 914, 250, 624, 625, 626.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Lunning vs. Olcott. 2—Antoinette vs. De Gress. 3—Harris vs. O'Neill.

Class II.—4—Southern Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens.

Class IV.—5—Duffy vs. Duffy. 6—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan. 7—Bauer vs. Gannwald.

Class VII.—8—Lopes vs. Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Dansville. 9—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 10—Williams vs. Bergs. 11—Cushman Brothers & Co. vs. Davis' Mill Company. 12—Pauly vs. Andrews.

Class VIII.—13—Williams vs. Fitzgerald. 14 Reed vs. Tone. 15—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 16—Duffy vs. Duffy. 17—First National Bank of Litchfield vs. Brouwer. 18—Harding vs. Field. 19—Johnson vs. Cros. 20—Sergeant vs. Richard. 21—Darragh vs. Ryan. 22—Blum vs. Miller. 23—Brennan vs. Boylan. 24—Kapff vs. Kause. 25—Neidlinger vs. Brewers' Ice Company. 26—Duffy vs. Duffy. 27—Walker vs. Crane. 28—Union Bank of Buffalo vs. Blair. 29—Bachrach vs. Levy. 30—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 31—Pauly vs. Anderson. 32—Whiteside vs. Nyac Cottage Association. 33—Gilles vs. Gilles. 34—Werner vs. Boessnack. 35—Bramhall Deane Company vs. Carey. 36—Trier vs. Rosenscheir. 37—Keane vs. Keane. 38—Baker vs. Georgi. 39—Sexton vs. Roosevelt. 40—Roosevelt vs. Brigantine Beach Railroad Company. 41—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 42—Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Receivers of Madison Square Bank. 43—Harrigan vs. Bassford. 44—Congar vs. C. A. Mann & Co. 45—McDonald vs. Conant. 46—Breese vs. McWaters. 47—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 48—Leonard vs. Hall. 49—Carr vs. Cloughty. 50—Hupbuch vs. Campbell. 51—Jackson vs. Campbell. 52—Burnett vs. Ebling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Barrett.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demrrers.—180—Boardman vs. Pulverizer Company.

Law and Fact.—2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. —2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway. 2468—Palmer vs. Marshall. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. same. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Van Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1664—Kahn vs. Hols. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1808—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haldon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—786—Beinhauer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 789—Leysersohn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Bower vs. same. 568—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 365—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

895½—Swan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2270—Snyder vs. White. 2091—Reiny vs. Scott. 2447—Lehon vs. Ammermann. 2278—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 2319—Rivas vs. Flint. 5078—Cushman vs. Fehr. 2355—Myers vs. Phillips. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 2145—Hess vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 2135—Waller vs. McCoy. 2525—Sullivan vs. Union Railway. 2547—Zimmerman vs. Heil. 2472—McGunnigle vs. Stewart.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 69—Dubos vs. Poggi. 5—Wallach vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

21—Kelly vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischen. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougnerty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2258—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2263—Well vs. Herman. 997—Ceifield vs. Browning. 1161—Nickerson vs. Nickerson. 2365—Treacy vs. Rathbdn. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1250—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1390—Amsler vs. Maling.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Equity Cases.—643—Nacht vs. Nacht. 548—Murphy vs. Smith. 536—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 645—Frost vs. Frost. 649—Lock vs. Lock. 540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 650—Lang vs. Lang. 651—Steinmuller vs. Hummel. 652—Strouse vs. Strauss. 654—Coot vs. Coot. 655—Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1101—Bernhard vs. Sweeney. 1117—Shields vs. Williams. 1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1193—Same vs. same. 1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 1271—Velle vs. Lynch. 1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1199—Pang vs. Kong.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.

Issues of Fact—Estates of: 168—Moses J. Heyman at 10:30 A. M. 170—Bernard Toch, at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Alice L. Johnston, Charles F. Griffen, Mary Herrlich. At 2 P. M.: Isaac Bouck, Alexander Melville, Augusta Mertins, John Angrisk, Vincenzo Augusta, Catharine Mooney, Diederick H. Wersebe.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

Contested Wills.—962—Sarah A. Day. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 973—Mary A. Buchan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

693—Hand vs. Wright. 780—Schwover vs. Farrell. 859—New-Jersey Brownstone Company vs. Brennan. 678—Jockel vs. Cameron. 456—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association. 318—Sargent vs. Sargent Granite Company. 661—Petty vs. Fish. 835—Bacon vs. Hadden. 861—Kropp vs. Pnos. 656—Clayton vs. McAuliff. 877—Raubitschek vs. Chesterman. 873—Leonard vs. Gray. 2446—Jacobs vs. Sexton, as Sheriff. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 322—McGill vs. Henschel. 348—Gregor vs. McKee. 671—Crocheron vs. Seymour. 800—Wilson vs. Connoughton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

913—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company vs. O'Reilly. 914—Same vs. same. 725—Weissiitz vs. Davis. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 1067—Dudley vs. Westcott. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 2664—Halstead vs. Davidson. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 1077—Reed vs. Thompson. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 246—Galligan vs. August. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

583—Schnitzer vs. Hutkoff. 1092—Hunt vs. McSwygar. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 958—Sommer vs. Greenberg. 973—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 1088—Califano vs. Bove.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 2799—Rycroft vs. Goodman. 2928—Cassidy vs. Knight. 2935—Ernst vs. Brouwer. 2758—Scheider vs. Snow, Church & Co. 2788—Nicholas vs. Pease. 2927—Thomas vs. Coelho.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court granted a motion yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the hardware and cutlery firm of Peoli & Willey, of 97 Chambers Street, in a suit brought by Daniel R. Peoli against Albert H. Willey, on account of disagreement between the partners, and said he would appoint Mr. Peoli receiver.

—Isaac Wallach has been appointed receiver for the Patent Clothing Company in proceedings brought by the Directors for voluntary dissolution of the company, and Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court granted the order for its dissolution yesterday. The company discontinued business in July. It has no debts, and has $1,318 cash assets.

—Deficiency judgments were entered yesterday against Colin G. Mackenzie, in favor of Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, for $15,847 on a sale of property under a chattel mortgage, and against Julius Katzenberg for $6,135 in favor of the executor of the estate of Hamilton H. Salmon.

—The Citizens' Stock Bank of Slater, Mo., is in the hands of C. P. Storts, assignee. The savings bank was also closed, but will resume as soon as collections are made. The stock bank had a capital of $100,000, and several of the depositors will lose heavily.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the machines, fixtures, &c., of The Columbia Time Recorder Company, at 20 Jacob Street, for $1,518, and the stock of Bernard Hachenstein, dealer in hats, caps, and trunks, at 1,368 Third Avenue, for $438.

—Dunn & Co. of Van Wert, Ohio, have made an assignment to Judge Daly. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $15,000. A chattel mortgage for $13,000 in favor of the father of one of the proprietors was made late Saturday night.

—An execution against Lazarus Reich, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, at 1,997 First Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff, for $779, in favor of Julius Miller, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned.

—Louis Wertheimer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick M. McWilliams, wholesale dealer in provisions, at 73 Front Street, in a suit brought by James Moore, Jr.

—Judgment for $13,800 was entered yesterday against the Greenwich Warehouse Company, formerly of 313 Greenwich Street, in favor of the Enterprise Cold Storage Company.

—An attachment against Moses Zerwick, manufacturer of ladies' and boys' waists, at 127 West Broadway, has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, for $534.

—Willard U. Taylor has been appointed receiver for Sherman Petrie, in the forwarding business, at 142 Broad Street, in the suit brought by John W. Dunican.

—The assignment of John A. Jackson, builder, of Brockton, Mass., is announced. The assignment is to the Taunton Lumber Company.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, cooler, northwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, northwest winds, becoming north.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by light local snows in the early morning, cooler in eastern portion, northwest winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, cooler, north winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, stationary temperature, northwest winds, becoming northeasterly.

VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northeast winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler, northwest winds, becoming northeast. GEORGIA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, north winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in extreme northern portion, northeast winds.

ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming southeast. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming south. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming south. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, north winds, becoming variable.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, north winds. OHIO, fair, north winds, becoming variable. INDIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, south winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, light south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, south winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, south winds.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic States, the Central Valleys, and the Rocky Mountain slope, central in Indiana. The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the north Pacific coast. The barometer has risen rapidly in the lake region, and generally in the central valleys and the extreme Northwest. It has fallen over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen generally east of the Mississippi River, and has risen slightly in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light local rains have occurred in New-England and the Middle States, but the weather has been generally fair. The weather will continue fair in all districts Tuesday, with a slight fall in temperature on the Atlantic coast and slowly rising temperature west of the Alleghany Mountains.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.—Part 1. Nos. 372½, 487½, 597, 83½, 339, 346, 336, 636, 1366, 697, 408, 361, 812, 549, 224, 1363. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

Nos. 533, 775, 537, 896, 481, 458, 421, 789, 698, 875, 837, 856, 883, 693, 615, 677, 322, 790, held 19th, 958; 707, held 19th, 336; held 19th, 105; 2.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 62, 95, 84.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Sarah Haskell, Mary Laird, Caroline E. Thomas, Deborah Layton, Harriet G. Mayette, Euphemia M. Bacchus, Henry Lafferty, Michael J. Connolly, Abby E. Pope, Elizabeth Baron, and Ernest J. Reaupp.

Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 64, the will of Sarah Kessler.

DELAYED BY A BROKEN SHAFT

The San Marcos Will Be Brought to This City by the Tug Luckenbach.

The agents of the Mallory Steamship Company were informed by telegraph yesterday that the San Marcos of that line had broken her shaft off Hog Island and had put into Hampton Roads. At the time of the accident the vessel was making passage from Key West to this port.

The thrust shaft showed an injury while the vessel was rounding Hatteras, and soon afterward that part of the machinery gave way. The vessel was taken in tow a few hours later by an Old Dominion Line steamer and towed into Hampton Roads, which was not far distant.

The big Luckenbach has been dispatched from this city to the San Marcos's assistance. It is expected that the disabled craft will reach this city in tow of the Luckenbach late this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

It appears that the shaft had developed signs of weakness soon after departure from Galveston, and that the vessel had been run under reduced speed to lessen the risk of fracture.

Two Defenseless Women Robbed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Two masked men entered the station at Mount Wilson, Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad last evening, and, at the point of a pistol, compelled Mrs. Mamie Wainwright, wife of the station master, to surrender all the money there was in the station, about $50. Mrs. Wainwright and her mother were alone.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New-York Deaconess House of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to establish a home and training school for Christian women, to be known as Deaconesses, and for benevolent, charitable, and missionary work in New-York City; Trustees—George U. Wenner, Herman R. Hoops, John Rodenburg, George P. Ockerhousen, Junus B. Renennsyder, Charles Unangst, Fred H. Weber, Fred T. Huber, Henry C. Wilmann, James Fellows, Wiegand Weber, Jacob Lammers, and Jacob Stuhl of New-York City.

The Kings County Undertakers' Association of Brooklyn, to protect undertakers' interests; Trustees—J. G. Higgins, R. A. Shufelt, John M. Duffy, William H. Hamilton, and Lorenzo Mendenhall.

The Medical Society of the City of Mount Vernon and environs, with objects of mutual protection in the art of medicine and its kindred sciences; Trustees—Archibald T. Banning, George C. Weiss, Clarence E. Kimball, Francis S. Merriam, and F. R. Glover of Mount Vernon.

The Corning Traction Company, to construct a street surface electric road between Corning and Painted Post; capital, $40,000; Directors—Fred E. Lyford, Percy L. Langf, Clay Clapp, and Frederick E. Hawkes of Waverly, Tioga County; D. N. Johnson of Ithaca, and Daniel C. Harris, H. K. Harris, Charles Kellogg, and A. C. Robertson of Athens.

The McKee & Webb Manufacturing Company, to conduct a general foundry and machine business in Cortland; capital, $15,000; Directors—John L. McKee, Arthur Webb, Thomas C. McKee, and Thomas Smith of Cortland.

The Excelsior Faucet Manufacturing Company, to manufacture faucets in Yonkers; capital, $50,000; Directors—Thomas E. Wing, Jr., and Sebastian Van Kenny of Yonkers, A. Hadley and Edward S. Montanye of New-York City, David H. Smith, Joseph Tripp, and others of Brooklyn.

The Railway Car Ventilation Company of New-York City; capital $15,000; Directors—J. B. Newcombe, Frank McAuliffe, and William F. Newcombe of New-York City.

The Montauk Theatre Company of Brooklyn, to construct a theatre and devote it to uses of public entertainment; capital, $200,000; Directors—W. F. Smith, Eugene D. Berri, Joseph Ogden Ogden, P. —Mc. Prat.—C. —Carnuto Reyes, W. W. Renwick, Erwin Rouse.—S.—E. Stehelin, R. Stehelin, P. Stehelin, E. P. Stahel, Mrs. Sheehan, Mr. Streitberg, R. de Spiridon, J. Soubiran, A. L. Sachs, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Trumm, Mr. Truffer.—V. —Gustave Vanneste.—W. —H. Werleman, G. Wolff, H. Wolff, L. Wolff, F. Wolff.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Normandie, from Havre.

A.—Dr. P. Archinard.—B.—A. Bader, Mr. Bourbon, Mrs. Boutellier, Sigmond Blumenthal. —C.—Mrs. Campau.—D.—Miss Duff, Mr. Duden, G. Dreyfus, Moritz Doob, Miss Annah Doob, Mrs. Durruthy, Miss Durruthy, Mr. Durruthy.—E.—Mrs. Ely.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. Le Febure, H. J. Ferris, G. Findlay, Mr. De Fock, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forbes, C. H. Farnham.—G.—Mrs. Groues Brotte De Grigny, the Misses Brotte De Grigny, S. Goetsebel.—H. —E. W. Handlan, Miss

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Relations of the Atlantic and Pacific to Atchison.

STATEMENT BY RECEIVER WALKER

It Is Found to be Impracticable to Carry Out Old Contracts Under the Receivership—Traffic Relations to Continue.

Aldace F. Walker, one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, who is now in Topeka, Kan., issued the following statement yesterday:

"The recent action of the receivers of the Atchison and the 'Frisco in applying to the court for authority to terminate contract relations with the Atlantic and Pacific is apparently misunderstood by the public. It is not their intention to affect in any way the present arrangements for handling its traffic. In investigating the contract relations between the Atchison and the 'Frisco on the one hand and the Atlantic and Pacific on the other, it was found that by various old agreements the former corporations had undertaken not only to make good all losses in operating the Atlantic and Pacific, but also to pay various other obligations of the latter road, including interest on its 4 per cent. bonds. These contracts could not be properly carried out by the receivers of the two former corporations, which now have become insolvent.

"The general situation of the various receiverships is believed to be on the whole encouraging. When the holders of the various securities shall have completed their arrangement for reorganization of the titles to the property it is the ambition of the receivers to promptly turn it over to its owners."

The report of the earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the first week in December shows gross earnings $70,957, an increase of $6,587 over the corresponding period last year.

Meeting of the joint Executive Reorganization Committee are being held frequently in this city, and various suggestions are under consideration for reorganizing the property. It probably will be some time before a plan assumes definite form.

MR. RICE'S PETITION DENIED.

A Decision in the Reading Matter Not Wholly Unexpected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Chief Justice Fuller, for the Supreme Court, to-day announced the refusal of that court to grant a writ of prohibition directed to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as prayed for by Isaac L. Rice. The effort by Rice was directed against the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company, and was intended to prevent the carrying out of the plan of reorganization of the corporation as agreed upon and ordered to be carried out by the court, and asked that the court be directed to return the securities deposited with the Trustees to their respective owners, and to restore all parties to their original positions. The writ, the court said, was not to be invoked when aggrieved parties had other means of relief; in this case the right of appeal was open to the petitioner.

It was the purpose of Mr. Rice in applying to the United States Supreme Court for leave to file a petition and for writs of prohibition and mandamus to save time in getting the points raised by him in the Reading controversy finally adjudicated. Such applications, to be sure, are infrequently granted by the highest court in the land, but they have been granted on occasions, and Mr. Rice felt that the effort was worth trying, in order to avoid the delay and expense of an appeal in the regular course.

Valuable Right of Way Forfeited.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 17.—The event of the hour in this portion of the Northwest is the proclamation of President Cleveland declaring forfeited the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from this city across the ceded Sioux lands to the Black Hills. The confirmation of the report has added a new impetus to the ardor of the large number of homesteaders and town-site men who are arriving to obtain possession of the more valuable portions of the forfeited grant. The railroad company was given the right of way by the act opening to settlement the Sioux Reservation, nearly five years ago, the grant providing that, if the company did not have the line constructed and in operation between here and the Black Hills within three years from that time, the right of way and grounds granted for terminal facilities were to revert to the Government, and be opened by proclamation of the President for homestead settlement.

Included in the right of way is a one-hundred-and-eighty-eight-acre tract of land lying within the limits of this city. The rest of the grant consists of 640 acres on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite here; a strip 200 feet wide from the Missouri River to the Cheyenne River, 180 miles; and, in addition to this, the company was given twenty acres every ten miles for the whole distance across the ceded land, which were to be used for town-site purposes. Considering the character of the country through which the larger part of the right of way runs, the grant was one of the most valuable ever given to a railroad company in this part of the country.

No Stop-Overs on the Central.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has issued a general order the substance of which is as follows: "On and after Jan. 1, 1895, all local single-trip tickets sold between stations on this company's lines will be good only for continuous passage, to be begun on the day of sale, as indicated by stamp of authorized agent thereon, or before midnight of the following day. No stop-over allowed.

"All local round-trip tickets between stations on this company's lines will be good only for continuous passage in each direction, the going passage to be begun on the day of sale as indicated by stamp of authorized agent thereon, or before midnight of the following day; the return passage to be begun within the time specified on the ticket. If no time is specified thereon, it must be begun within thirty days from such date of sale.

"No stop-over will be allowed after Dec. 31, except on 'Summer-tours' tickets, on sale to resorts during the tourist season. These regulations do not abrogate the privilege granted by this company of a stop-over at Niagara Falls for a period not exceeding ten days, to the holder of a through ticket to or from the West, on deposit of the ticket with the station agent at Niagara Falls, in accordance with the rules covering that arrangement."

Lehigh Valley Strife.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—While there is every probability of the re-election of President Wilbur at the approaching annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, it is said that the opposition party is preparing a surprise for the present management in the shape of an attempt to prevent it from voting the 160,000 shares of stock owned by the Packer estate.

The chances of the members of the Hutchinson committee of electing their unknown candidate would, of course, be greatly improved could this be done, and it is not at all improbable that they will attempt to obtain an injunction restraining the Trustees from voting the stock. That such an attempt would meet with success, however, is not generally believed in financial circles or by those familiar with Judge Packer's will.

President Mayer in Mexico.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 17.—Charles F. Mayer, President, and C. K. Lord, Vice President, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and J. A. Robertson, General Manager and receiver of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, accompanied by prominent capitalists of Baltimore, arrived here a day or two ago from an extended tour of Mexico. Some of the party are members of the Mexican Terminal Company, recently formed in Baltimore with a capital of $5,000,000 to build railroads and other industrial enterprises in Mexico. They made a close investigation of the resources of the country, and are very favorably impressed with the opportunities for profitable investment of capital, particularly in this section.

Canadian Pacific Tactics.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Railroad officials who are interested in the formation of a new Transcontinental Association to-day practically admitted that the Canadian Pacific would remain out. The general opinion is that the Canadian representatives have been toying with the Americans for the purpose of getting a favorable settlement of the westbound immigrant business, which was believed by the other lines to be only preparatory to a general agreement to which the Canadian Pacific would be a party. To-day the other lines discussed the practicability of organizing without the Canadian Pacific. If this is done there will be a savage fight against the Canadian road.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week aggregated 40,486 tons, as against 45,433 tons in the preceding week and 80,001 tons in the corresponding week last year. The Panhandle line carried 5,975 tons, the Lake Shore 5,526 tone, Grand Trunk 5,477, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,346, Erie 4,958, Nickel Plate 3,258, Baltimore and Ohio 3,135, Wabash 2,675, Michigan Central 2,251, and Big Four 1,885 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Maryland Trust Company gives notice that the time for depositing the bonds of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad for extension will expire next Thursday. Holders failing to have their bonds in by that time will be debarred from participating in the extension. Already more than two-thirds of the $2,000,000 which mature Jan. 1, 1895, have been presented for extension.

—G. L. Marshall, Chief Engineer of the Rio Grande Northern, says that all necessary contracts have been signed, and that the work of construction will begin in a few days. The road will extend from the Southern Pacific at Chispa to the San Carlos Indian land on the Rio Grande. It will be operated by the Southern Pacific.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, says that the reports that extra rates are to be charged for transporting bicycles on that road are untrue. The Erie's rule is to carry bicycles free, under a release of responsibility, when accompanied by the owner.

—John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, says that fully 70 per cent. of the holders of that company's certificates issued in exchange for Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have assented to the plan or reorganization.

—Nothing is yet known of the attitude of John Wanamaker regarding the proffer of a New York committee of stockholders that he become a candidate for the Presidency of the Reading Railroad in opposition to the re-election of President Harris.

—J. J. McIntyre, projector of the movement for building a belt railroad around Grand Island, in the Niagara River, below Buffalo, says that consents for the right of way have been obtained from fully one-half of the property owners.

—John W. Doane of Chicago, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, and the Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, also of Chicago, have been elected Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad in the places of John B. Corse and George F. Stone.

—A plan is under consideration by the General Managers of railroads centring in St. Louis to erect a fifty-thousand-dollar clubhouse for the use of their employes.

—A scheme is on foot to reorganize the Peoria and Pekin Railroad, in Illinois. This is said to be the best-paying railroad line for its length in the country.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Dec. 14 were $360,000; for the same period last year $3,9,000. This is an increase of $1,000.

—An important meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., to-day to discuss rate questions.

—E. F. Cost, it is expected, will be appointed General Freight Agent of the Big Four Railroad system on Jan. 1.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is in New-York for a few days.

RISE AND FALL OF THE GREAT LAKES

There Is No Periodic Variation, but Rains, Wind, and a Tide Affect It.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

There is no truth whatever in the alleged seventh-year rise and fall of the lakes. It is merely an old popular delusion.

Chicago datum, from which the present rise or fall of the lake is estimated, was established in 1847 by Edward B. Talcott and Alfred Guthrie, who took the level of the lake in February or March of that year, when the water was at its lowest. Mr. Guthrie was father of Ossian Guthrie, to whom The Inter Ocean is indebted for the information here given.

The lake is subject to four different kinds of fluctuations, namely, that occasioned by the rainfall, that occasioned by the wind, that occasioned by an actual tide, and a fourth, the cause of which has not yet been explained.

1. As to the rainfall: Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan are subject to the effects of a rainfall extending over a watershed of 300,000 square miles. On this area the range of precipitation varies from 22 to 46 inches, or it is estimated that 1,000,000 gallons of rain fell in the year upon every acre. In Spring, owing to the melting of the snows, the lake begins to rise, the water attaining in July an average of 14½ inches higher than it is in Winter. In 1859 the lake was 2.98 feet above Chicago datum. Following is an abstract of the observations taken:

In 1859, datum plus 2.98 feet; 1864, plus 1.57 feet, (fall of 1.41 feet in five years;) 1865, plus 1.30; 1866, plus 1.07, (fall of 1.91 in seven years;) 1867, plus 1.49; 1868, plus 1.01, (fall of 1.97 in nine years;) 1869, plus 1.13 1870, plus 2.09, (rise of 1.08 in two years;) 1872, plus 0.81, (fall of 1.28 in two years;) 1876, plus 2.56; 1879, plus 1.06, (fall of 1.50 in three years;) 1880-83, plus 2.10, (lake continuously high from 1880 to 1886, inclusive;) 1886, plus 2.64, (rainfall this year of 46 inches;) 1889, plus 0.77, (fall of 1.87 in three years;) 1890, plus 0.63; 1891, plus 0.05; 1892, plus 0.17, (showing fall of 2.81 feet in six years.)

2. The force and direction of the wind often causes a local rise or fall to about two feet.

3. A United States engineer, stationed at Chicago in the early fifties, ascertained by a series of investigations that there was an actual lake tide of from ¾ to 1¼ inches.

4. There has been noticed in the lakes a sudden rise and fall which has not yet been explained. For instance, in 1886, at Chicago, Lake Michigan rose to a height of 3 feet and fell in the same day: A few years ago, at Marquette, there was a similar rise and fall of 2 feet, and at Cleveland, Lake Erie was noticed to rise to a height of 5 feet and fall just as suddenly.

Heads and Hats in Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

We do not know whether the dispensary law has anything to do with it or not, but we were told yesterday by a leading Charleston dealer in men's hats that whereas he sold more No. 7⅛ hats before the dispensaries were established than he sold of any other number, he has sold during the last year and is now selling more No. 6⅞ hats than of any other number. We do not know what the experience and observation of other hat dealers in Charleston may have been, but there is something wrong somewhere and somehow when the average Charleston head shrinks one-quarter of an inch in the space of two years.

COTTOLENE IS A TRADE MARK

Decision in the United States Circuit Court in an Important Case.

From The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

An important and interesting trade-mark suit, which has been before the courts for some time, has recently reached a decision in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, Judge Townsend presiding. As the decision has a wide application, and contains numerous interesting references, with a full presentation of the law as applied to trade-marks, we give the decision in full, believing it will prove of interest to our readers:

This is a bill in equity for an injunction against the infringement of compalnant's trade mark "Cottolene" by the use of the word "Cottoleo."

The complainant began the manufacture of the article and devised and registered the word "Cottolene" as a trade-mark in 1887. It obtained a large and increasing business. In May, 1892, its sales amounted to a million pounds a month.

"Cottolene" is a substitute for lard. It is composed of cottonseed oil and the product of beef fat. Beef fat or suet, under heat and pressure, yields two products, oleostearine and oleamargarine. The former is a solid, and is used in making a substitute for lard. The latter is more nearly a liquid, and is used in making a substitute for butter.

The word "oleo" is used colloquially among merchants to indicate either oleomargarine or oleostearine.

At the time when defendant, in 1892, commenced the manufacture of "Cottoleo," which is identical in composition, character, and appearance with "Cottolene," other articles made of the same ingredients were on sale in the market under the various names other than "Cottolene," such as "Lardine," "Cotton Oil Lard," "Pantaleia," "Golden Beef Drippings," "Beef Frying Fat," &c.

These facts were known to the defendant. The compound in question was well known, and defendant had a right to manufacture and sell it.

Defendant sold under its own trade name, and except in the use of the word "Cottoleo" (cancelled on tierces and tubs, did not simulate the labels or packages used by complainant.

This article, however, is frequently sold in tierces to bakers, and in tubs to grocers, who sold it to customers from such tubs by the pound, so that the customer does not necessarily see the package at all.

It seems clear that "Cottolene" is a proper and valid trade-mark. Although it may suggest cotton oil, it is not sufficiently descriptive to render it invalid as a trade-mark under the recent decisions.

The cases that names suggestive of the nature or composition of articles may be valid trade-marks if not too accurately descriptive of their character or quality has been applied to Burnett vs. Phalon, 9 Bos., 192, to the use of the word "Cocaine"; in Glen Cove Mfg. Co., 22 F. R., 823, to "Maizena"; in Leonard vs. White, 38 F. R., 922, to "Valvoline"; in Battel & Co. vs. Finlay, 45 F. R., 796, to "Bromidia."

A more recent case is Keasbey vs. Brooklyn Chemical Works, decided by the Court of Appeals in New-York since the argument in this case. The trade-mark in question in that case is Bromo Caffeine.

This was held to be a valid trade-mark in the Supreme Court, which decision was overruled by the General Term and cited by the defendant in support of its contention that "Cottoleo" was a descriptive word.

This article called Bromo Caffeine, made by the plaintiff in that case, was found to contain caffeine, bromide of potassium, and other substances.

The opinion in the Appellate Court says that bromide "might refer to bromide of potassium or bromide of sodium, or to any other bromide, and that bromine, and thus stated its conclusion: "We think this case comes within the doctrine of those cases which have protected the words of the trade-mark, although they suggested more or less the composition, quality, or characteristics of the article."

It also seems clear that the word "Cottoleo" is sufficiently similar to "Cottolene" to infringe it. When the printed form, as well as the sound, is considered, the resemblance is as great as that of Celluloid to Celluloti Mfg. Co., vs. Cellonite Mfg. Co., 32 F. R., 94; Wamyesta to Wamsutta, Wamsutta Mills vs. Allen, Cox's Manual, 660; Maizharina to Maizena, Glen Cove Mfg. Co. vs. Ludeling, 22 F. R., 823; Saponiti to Sapollo, Enoch Morgan Sons Co. vs. Edler, Cox's Manual, 713. See also Estes vs. Leslie, 21 F. R., 91, in which "Chatterbook" was held to infringe "Chatterbox."

Defendant's counsel does not seem to seriously controvert these propositions. His defense is novel and ingenious. He says that complainant has no better case here than he would have if his trade-mark had been "Cottoleo" and the defendant had used the same word, and he maintains that "Cottoleo" is so far a descriptive word that it cannot be used as a trade-mark.

He says: "If such an alleged trade-mark would not have prevented the defendant from using the same word, certainly a trade-mark claimed in any other word cannot prevent the defendant from using it."

He says that, as this was a new compound when complainants began to manufacture it, they could not, by their choice of a name adopted as a trade-mark, restrict any parties thereafter manufacturing that choice of descriptive words.

He says that defendant was justified "in using a word which was euphonious, and which indicated the ingredients of which the product was composed, and that no trade-mark claimed or owned by the complainant can abridge that right."

The questions as stated by defendant then are: First—Is "Cottoleo" so far a descriptive word that it could not be used as a trade-mark?

Second—Where a manufacturer originating a new compound has given it a name suggestive of some of the ingredients, but a valid trade-mark, may a later manufacturer adopt a name similar in appearance and sound, provided the same is so far descriptive of the article that it would not be valid as a trade-mark?.

Defendant's counsel, in support of his contention that "Cottoleo" is a descriptive word, quotes the following, among others, as having been held descriptive, and therefore invalid as trade-marks.

Cherry Pectoral, Ayer vs. Rushton, 7 Daly, 9; Taffetine, Colgan vs. Danheis, 35 F. R., 150; Rye and Rock, Van Beil vs. Prescott, 46 N. Y. Super. Ct., 542; Straight Cut, Ginter vs. Kinney Tob. Co., 12 F. R., 782; Mascassar, Rowland vs. Breidenboch, 1 Coxe on trade-marks, No. 386; Cresylic Ointment, Carbolic Soap Co. vs. Thompson, 25 F. R., 625; Iron Bitters, Brown Chemical Co. vs. Meyer, 139 U. S., 540; figures ½ on cigarettes composed of two kinds of tobacco, Kinney vs. Allen, 1 Hughes, 106.

But in these cases and the others cited by defendant the words claimed as trade-marks were either originally descriptive, or had become incorporated into the English language so as to be recognized as descriptive of the article, and therefore incapable of exclusive appropriation.

The evidence shows that the word "Cottoleo" is not formed in acordance with any established rules for the formation of a new word. Cott is merely suggestive of cotton oil. It does not describe it, and oleo may describe or refer to oleomargarine, as well as to oleostearine, or other oils. Oleo is ordinarily used as a suffix and not a prefix, and it is shown to be the rule in coining compound words that the name of the more important article is placed last.

There were various other words in common use describing the product when the defendant coined the word. It does not, therefore, come within the principle of those cases where there is only a single name to designate the new article or where the new name is used merely as descriptive of the article.

Defendant's theory that where a suggestive trade-mark has been adopted, another desiring to obtain the benefit of the trade-mark may coin a word not already in the language, and not made according to the regular rules for coining new words, yet sufficiently indicative of the quality and character of the article to be invalid as a trade-mark and sufficiently like the trade-mark in use to obtain benefit of an infringement seems to open the door for ingenious fraud.

Under the circumstances of this case, the conduct of the defendant in rejecting all existing names, and in coining a new name which conveys to the eye and ear so close an imitation of complainant's trade-mark, seems to indicate a design to impose his article upon the public as that of the complainant, or at least to obtain the substantial benefit of complainant's trade-mark.

It is well settled that the inventor of an arbitrary or fanciful name may apply it to an article manufactured by him to distinguish his manufacture from that of others, and that the subsequent use of such word by the public to denote the article does not deprive the originator of such word of his exclusive right to its use. Selschow vs. Baker, 93 N. Y., 59; Ausable Horse Nail Co. vs. Essex Horse Nail Co., 32 F. R., 74; Celluloid Mfg. Co. vs. Read, 47 F. R., 712.

Neither does the fact that the defendant sold under its own name; and made no attempt other than by the use of the word "Cottoleo" to palm off his goods as those of the complainant, constitute a defense. Roberts vs. Sheldon, 18 O. G., 1,277; and cases there quoted. Sawyer vs. Horn, 1 F. R., 24; Hier vs. Abrahams, 82 N. Y., 319; Battle vs. Finlay, 45 F. R., 796.

It seems to be the law that when manufacturers have educated the public to ask for a certain article by its trade-mark name, they have acquired the right to insist that products manufactured by others shall not be given to the public under that name. It is just that it should be so, for the benefit derived from such name can only be obtained by faithful service in furnishing articles of recognized value. Moreover, if the trade-mark name might be adopted by others, inferior articles might then be produced and sold under it, and thereby the value to manufacturers of the reputation of the name used by them as a trade-mark would be destroyed.

There will be the usual decree for an injunction and an accounting.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Sale to the Silesian Missionary Sisters of Property in East Twentieth Street.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan have sold, for Jefferson M. Levy, to Mother Superior Francis Xavier Cabrini of the Silesian Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart the four-story brick buildings 226 East Twentieth Street, 95 by 92, formerly occupied by the Post-Graduate Hospital, at about $65,000.

Mr. Herman Wronkow has sold to Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer the six-story fire-proof building 39 and 41 Lispenard Street, extending through to Canal Street, 50 by 111 by 25 by 61 by jog 25 by 50.

Mrs. Catherine Abbe has sold at about $18,000 the lots 69 by 75 on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, just west of the Boulevard.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold, for Alfred A. Fraser, to Mary E. Robbins the three-story and basement brick dwelling 45 East Twelfth Street.

No sales of real estate at auction were held yesterday. For to-day the following are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southeast corner of Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $41,510.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sale, twelve villa plots on Washington Heights, facing One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the French Boulevard, and Fort Washington Avenue, and just north of Audubon Park, the plots containing from 3.39 to 5.14 city lots each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 316 Washington Street, west side, 59 feet south of Jay Street, 18.4 by 80.8, four-story and cellar brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 335 Spring Street, northwest corner of Washington Street, 20 by 60, five-story and basement brick and brownstone building, with stores, formerly the Mohawk Hotel.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, John Whalen, referee, 182 Stanton Street, north side, 40 feet west of Attorney Street, 20 by 65.6, three-story brick and frame building, with stores.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, 120 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 59.10 by 98.9, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Also 311 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone flat, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 55 and 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, seven-story brownstone apartment house, known as the Dorincourt. Due on judgment, $132,760.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, two plots, at Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, with water rights on Harlem River, one containing 4.154 acres, and the other 3.56 acres. Due on judgment, $31,290.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Union Avenue, No. 1,038; by Fritz Landenberger, of 211 East Seventy-eighth Street, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Park Avenue; by Metropolitan Railway Company, one-story iron storage shed; cost, $200.

West Twenty-fourth Street, 31 and 33; alterations to two four-story and basement brick building; offices and stores; by Robert J. Blake; cost, $10,000.

West Thirteenth Street, 55 to 63; alterations to store of nine-story brick building; by R. H. Macy & Co.; cost, $40,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for Simon J. Harding, to P. H. Thompson, at $25,000, a flat, 80 by 120, on the south side of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 80 feet east of New-York Avenue; brick apartment houses, with stores, will be built on the land.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, in partition, to Priscilla Dorsey, a party in interest, at $1,800, the two-story frame dwelling, on the north side of Box Street, 150 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Lexington Avenue, Nos. 829 and 831, two brick stables, 16 by 47.6 each, $2,000 in all; M. Briggs, owner.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 29 by 30, $4,800; W. A. Main, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 17.

10STH ST, n s, 171 and 173 East; Clara Berg to Minna Alexander...$23,250

122D ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 40.6x100.11; Michael O'Brien and wife to Charles Weisberger..... 60,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 24.11x100; Peter J. McCoy and others to George Mangold, Jr..... 15,000

7TH AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of 135th St, 15x100; John T. Hand to Thomas B. Shoaff..... 17,000

113TH ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard, 25.11x100; James W. White and wife to George L. Slawson and another..... 100

WILLIS, e s, 75 ft n of 143d St, 25x90.6; Mary E. Nores to Henry Kruse..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 430 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Clara A. Kohlsdorf to Laura C. Cubberley..... 1

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, e s, adjoining lands of Edward G. Faile, tract of land, 23d Ward; Lewis S. Samuel to M. Gertrude Cohen... 1

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Michael Whelan and wife to John D. Foley. 3,250

CRESTON AV, or Avenue B, e s, 50 ft n of 182 St, 50x125; Thomas B. Hauck and wife to Edwin C. Schafer..... 800

JENNINGS ST, n s, 112 ft w of Bristow St, 25x175x25x177; James Elliot and wife to Charles Frey and wife. 3,500

3D AV, s w corner of 39th St, 19.3x irregular; Frank A. Green to James Rogell..... 1

SAME property; Robert, William A., and Thomas Edwards and wives to Frank A. Green..... 49,000

20TH ST, 125 West; John H. Bishop and wife to George D. L. Harison. 1

3D AV, e s, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 25x110; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Bernard Mayer..... 57,500

18TH ST, 19 West; Montz Freedman and wife and others to Helen C. Jullliard..... 42,250

LEXINGTON AV, n w s, 79 ft s w of 27th St, 19.9x78; John C. Platt to Elizabeth P. Jencks..... 1

24TH ST, 207 East; Isaac H. Dahlman to Frederick W. Whitridge..... 5

3D AV, w s, 22.7 ft n of 38th St, 85.11x irregular; Emma M., Mahoney to Lucia M. Cohen..... 1

83D ST, 166 West; George Karsch and wife to Sarah E. Taylor..... 30,000

53D ST, 134 West; Richard C. Voth and wife to Myra L. Fogg..... 1

84TH ST, 151 West; Patrick Prendergast and wife to Vilette Birch.... 10

84TH ST, 153 West; same to Helen R. Kloninger..... 10

65TH ST, 68 West, and 105 Boulevard; Christopher J. Sullivan to Mary Sullivan..... 1

57TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 9th Av, 15x62.6x15.1x64; Mary McManus to Charles W. Kane, ex prop..... 1

88TH ST, 43 West; John Casey to Louis Kahn..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,652; Louis Cohen and wife to Flora Pohalski..... 8,300

LEXINGTON AV, 1,650; same to same..... 11,125

86TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 17.9x102; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Johanna Levy..... 21,500

73D ST, 330 East; Charles Weisberger and wife to Michael O'Brien.... 30,000

87TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Matthias J. Albrecht and wife to Bernard Maybreck and wife..... 28,500

61ST ST, 340 West; Minnie E. Feinberg to Daniel Kramer..... 18,625

61ST ST, 338 West; same to same.. 18,825

52D ST, 394 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.4; William Dowd to Gilbert M. Plymouth..... 55,500

CATHERINE ST, e s, 75.9 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Israel D. and Bernard Goodman..... 1

CLINTON ST, s e corner of Madison St, 25x93.9; Benjamin Kaiser and wife to Dinah Slutzky..... 1

CANAL ST, 431; Lewis S. Samuel to Gertrude Cohen..... 1

2D AV, 88; John H. Taylor and wife to Adolph Seelig..... 8,500

10TH ST., n s, 193 ft s e of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Josephine Jacobs and another, executors of William H. Jacobs, to the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York..... 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jane Van Tine to same..... 3,000

4TH AV, e s, 25 ft n e of 9th St, 25x —, and other property; Benjamin Fitch and wife to Andrew J. Bastine..... 10

12TH ST, n s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3; Gertrude Jordan to Abner H. Ogden..... 28,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 59.9 ft w of Sheriff St, 19.0x100; Henry Arit and wife to Moritz Jurkowitz..... 1

3D AV, e s, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 25x100; Jonas Well and wife and others to Leopold Kaufmann..... 57,500

24TH ST, n s, Lots 45 and 46, map of Rose Hill Farm; Isaac H. Dahlman to Frederick W. Whitridge.... 5

38TH ST, 238 West; James Rozell and wife to Helena F. Langenbeck. 19,000

18TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 92; Ewen McIntyre and wife to William Wetterer..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Wetterer to Julius Lowenthal..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BRIEN, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 124th St, 1 year $15,000

SAME to same; n e corner of 9th Av and 52d St, 1 year..... 20,000

BEYER, George H., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 265 and 267 6th Av, 100 and 102 West 17th St, 6 years..... 125,000

BIRCH, Vilette, to D. W. James; n s of 84th St, 207 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 5,750

BURTON, Reuben, and wife to James S. Stearns, trustee; n s of 48th St, 338.9 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 5,000

BROWN, Sophia, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 60 Cedar St, 2 years. 5,000

CARY, Ellen F., and others to J. E. Muller; s s of 153d St, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 4,500

DECKER, Sarah F., to Ellen A. Sullivan, as trustee; n w s of 28th St, Lot 90, map of Cornelius Ray, 1 year 3,000

FREY, Freda, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,059 Jennings St, 1 year... 1,300

GREEN, Frank A., to Robert Edwards and others; s w corner of 3d Av and 39th St, 1 year..... 33,000

HUSTED, Mary E., to Bank of Syracuse; n s of 31st St, 194.3 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,000

JENKINS, Ida, and others to Judson S. Todd; e s of Morningside Av East, 100 ft n of 117th St, (six mortgages,) 1 year..... 112,000

KETCHUM, Edgar, and wife to Union Trust Company; s s of 125th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 76,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the Sevilla Home for Children; e s of 3d Av, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 3 years..... 37,000

KAYSER, Louis W., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Brook Av, 114.3 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, (six mortgages)..... 18,000

KLONINGER, Helen R., to D. Willis James; n s of 84th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,500

KAHN, Louis, to William Scholle and another; n s of 88th St, 345 ft e of Columbus Av, 4 years..... 25,000

LAYDEN, Mary, and another to Harry Kennedy, as executor; Lot 1, map of sub-division of Lyman Tiffany property, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 300

LANGENBECK, Helena, to Catharine Weber; s s of 38th St, 328.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

LEVY, Johanna, to Caroline H. Johnston; s s of 86th St, 70 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 16,000

MULLIGAN, Patrick, and wife to D. D. Collins; e s of Prospect Av, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 11,000

McENROE, Eugene J., and another to Johanna H. Grinnell; s s of 130th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 4 years..... 2,000

McINTYRE, Thomas A., and wife to Alexander E. Orr; s s of 75th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 100,000

MAYER, John J., to Charles Faure; e s of Amsterdam Av, 48 ft s of 85th St, 2 years..... 3,500

McKEON, FRANCIS P., and wife to E. L. Cannon; s s of 26th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 1,500

NEWMAN, Mary, to Catharina de Peyster; n s of 169th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 4 years..... 2,000

OLD, Abner H., to Gertrude Jordan; n s of 12th St, Lot 323, map of N. W. Stuyvesant, Installments..... 4,000

POHALSKI, Flora, to Stanislaus Jankowsky; w s of Lexington Av, 17.7 ft n of 104th St, and corner property, 3 years..... 3,000

PLYMPTON, Gilbert M., and wife to L. S. Sands, trustee; s s of 52d St, 394.4 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 40,000

POHALSKI, Flora, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Lexington Av, 17.7 ft n of 104th St, 3 years..... 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Mark and wife, to Maurice Levy; 135 Delancey St, 1 year 5,500

REGAN, Delia, and another to S. V. Talmage; 11 Elizabeth St, 1 year. 5,000

SEELIG, Adolph, to J. H. Taylor; n e corner of 5th St and 2d Av, 3 years. 5,000

TAYLOR, Sarah E., and George Karsch; s s of 83d St, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 5,000

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 7,274

WETTERER, William, to Ewen McIntyre; s s of 18th St, 360 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 22,000

WOLFF, Nathan, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 164 East 79th St, 1 year..... 14,000

WARD, Caroline S., to Hamilton Bank, New-York; 76 Malden Lane, security 5,000

YOUNG, Bertram L., to Edwin S. Young, guardian; s s of 140th St, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50.5 ft front; George F. Werner against William H. Ramsay and Young & Gerrard, owners; William H. Ramsay, contractor... $717

MADISON ST, 362; Rider Engine Company against Joseph Levin, owner and contractor..... 130

103D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 175 ft front; Vincenzo Mangialetto against Lewis Cohn, owner; Guiseppe Danilla, contractor..... 300

103D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 75 ft front; Orrin D. Person against H. Lewis Cohn, owner..... 807

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Max Zwerdling against Morris Wiederman and Jacob Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 475

124TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.5 ft front; Clement Clementsen and others against Frank B. Cole, contractor; Hannah S. Cole, owner. 57

RAILROAD, tracks, &c., between Harlem River and 138th St; Martin Lyons against the Harlem River Railroad Company, owners; Westbrook & Clark and others, contractors..... 32

136TH ST, 130 to 140 West; Peter Wissing against Mary A. Kelly, owner; P. Doll and C. Henle, contractors..... 150

MADISON AV, 135; John Toscano against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor.. 176

2D AV, n w corner of 78th St; Joseph Marren against

NEWS SERVICE IMPROVED

Southern Editors Compliment the United Press's Work.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT ALLIANCE

False Statements of the Associated Press Regarding the Southern Association Disproved by Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Two requests have been received from the leading cities in the Southern States, whose chief newspapers comprise the Southern Associated Press:

First—That expression be given their satisaction at the marked improvement in their news service, which has resulted from the recent ratification of an exclusive alliance with the United Press.

Second—That some exposure be made of the false statements and perversions of fact continuously sent out by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press.

The first request can be readily complied with, as will appear by the telegrams subjoined. The exclusive contract of the Southern Associated Press with the United Press went into effect Nov. 30. In the brief period since intervening the newspapers served by the United Press received far in advance of their contemporaries details of the disastrous cyclone in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia; news of the arrest in Chicago of Seely, the great bank defaulter of New-York; an accurate analysis of the commercial features of the new Japanese treaty, and exclusive information on many other important matters.

What is thought of the service is indicated by the following telegrams, which have been received by the general management of the Southern Associated Press in this city:

Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—The Age-Herald is pleased to state that the service rendered during the past fortnight has been more than satisfactory in its completeness, thoroughness, and careful compilation has been the subject of the highest commendation. F. V. EVANS,
Age-Herald.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12.—The Advertiser has been thoroughly pleased with the Southern Associated Press service for the last few weeks, and observes many improvements in it. We have never had before such a volume of general news, and nothing like so satisfactory a service of Southern news. F. P. GLASS, Manager.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Southern Associated Press news service for the last fortnight has been the best ever sent over a Southern circuit. Our reports have been in every way eminently satisfactory, not only to The Constitution, but to its patrons.
CLARK HOWELL, The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Southern Associated Press service now surpasses any report ever delivered to Southern newspapers during my experience. The news of the world has never before been so completely gathered. W. F. WHEELER,
Managing Editor The Chronicle.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 12.—Not since the organization of the Southern Associated Press have I been better pleased than with the excellent and prompt service we are now receiving. During the past two weeks the full, newy character of the service has excited favorable comment from our patrons—a tribute to the efficiency of the exclusive report of the United Press and the Southern Associated Press.

It's a good thing; keep pushing it.
B. H. RICHARDSON,
Enquirer-Sun.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 12.—The service is excellent and gives the best line of Southern news ever sent over a press wire in this section.
CHARLES B. SMITH,
Managing Editor Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Morning News is thoroughly satisfied with the service it is receiving from the Southern Associated Press. It is better than at any previous time, and far better than the Western Associated Press is giving the few papers it has in the Southern territory.
MORNING NEWS.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 12.—The service furnished by the Southern Associated Press and the United Press combined is admirable. You cover the whole country, and the news comes to us fresh and readable. We congratulate you upon your excellent service and thank you for it.
F. B. ARENDELL,
Managing Editor News-Observer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.—The general service is excellent, while the Southern service I consider better than ever before.
WILLIAM A. BERNARD,
Editor Star.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—The news service of the Southern Associated Press, since it formed its recent alliance with the United Press, has been the most satisfactory service we have ever had. It has given all the news, and presented it in a way that has met the entire approval of a large and intelligent constituency.

We are pleased with the service because it covers the whole field of legitimate newspaper enterprise, because it is prompt, and because it is trustworthy. It is said that Our Western rivals are doing everything in their power to belittle the Southern Associated Press service." What else could be expected? A concern which did not hesitate for its own gain to violate its solemn contract with the Associated Press would not of course hesitate to employ any falsehood that might serve its further iniquitous purposes. "Let the heathen rage and imagine a vain thing"—we are content to associate with people whom we can trust.
M. GLENNAN, Norfolk Virginian.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 12.—The report which The News has received since the alliance of the Southern Associated Press and the United Press has been superior in every way to any press report ever sent into the Southern territory. The serivce has been quick, nothing of consequence has been missed, and the report itself has been admirably edited and handled. The News desires to congratulate the Washington office.
CARTER GLASS, Editor News.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 12.—Allow me to congratulate you on the magnificent report that is now being furnished by the Southern Associated Press—the United Press. It is to-day the best press service in the country, and I do not see how it can be improved upon.
H. A. COLMAN, Editor Roanoke Times.

Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The United and Southern Associated Press service is far superior to the service received under the old arrangement.
J. W. RULE, Editor Journal.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Two weeks' exclusive use of the United Press and Southern Associated Press service convinces The Tribune that it is the best news service obtainable. W. C. TATOM,
Editor Tribune.

Compliance with the second request to expose the false statements sent out by the Chicago organization is impossible within the limits of reasonable space. It is part of the tactics of this organization, whenever it is signally beaten, to claim a great victory. This was conspicuously made manifest in the test suit it brought before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enforce one of its extraordinary contracts against a Washington newspaper. The Supreme Court denied its pleadings on every point, and threw the case out of court, with costs against the association. Yet the Chicago organization announced that this was "a great victory for the Associated Press."

In like manner when "scooped" by the United Press on the news of the death of the Russian Emperor, and, more recently, on the news of the death of the Canadian Premier, this organization sent out claims that it had "distanced all competitors." Numerous untruthful statements have been circulated by that organization that United Press newspapers had suspended or had been sold out, and one or two heavy libel suits are impending over the organization because of these deliberate falsifications.

The loss to its service of nearly the entire South was claimed by this organization as being "a disruption of the Southern Associated Press, and the absorption of the cream of the news business in the cotton States." To this a Western newspaper promptly replied: "This statement is absolutely false. The only Southern Associated Press papers which have subscribed for the Associated Press (Western) service are The Columbia Register, Petersburg Index-Appeal, and Atlanta Journal. The New-Orleans papers (two of them) have been taking the Western service for a year. The Southern Associated Press has lost but three clients, which were paying from $25 to $50 per week, excepting the New-Orleans papers, and has applications for service from many points opened by the news war."

The fact is that the association was never more united and determined, or on a stronger financial footing. The Chicago organization has secured, all told, only four or five subscribers in the territory of the Southern Associated Press—papers which have been paying rates for service which have not covered the telegraph tolls paid by the association for carrying the news to them. The Chicago people saw fit to cut even these rates nearly in half, in order to secure patronage, and, as a consequence, are now enjoying the luxury of a leased wire service south of Mason and Dixon's line at a great financial loss. At Richmond alone the service which is being rendered to an afternoon paper is costing the Chicago organization at the rate of about $3,000 more per annum than it will receive for the news, and nearly the same condition of affairs is said to prevail at the other three or four points where the Western service is rendered.

The following is a list of the papers served by the Southern Associated Press:

Morning.

Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.
Norfolk (Va.) Virginian.
Lynchburg (Va.) News.
Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.
Richmond (Va.) Times.
Roanoke (Va.) Times.
Danville (Va.) Register.
Wilmington (N. C.) Star.
Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.
Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.
Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.
Columbia (S. C.) State.
Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
Savannah (Ga.) News.
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.
Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.
Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.
Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune.
Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.
Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.
Mobile (Ala.) Register.
Shreveport (La.) Times.
Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.
Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

Afternoon.

Norfolk (Va.) Ledger.
Portsmouth (Va.) Star.
Lynchburg (Va.) Advance.
Roanoke (Va.) World.
Charleston (S. C.) Post.
Savannah (Ga.) Press.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Telegram.
Birmingham (Ala.) Evening News.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Evening News.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.
Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.
Richmond (Va.) The State.
Atlanta (Ga.) Herald.
New-Orleans (La.) The States.
Augusta (Ga.) Evening Chronicle.

More Associated Press Untruths.

From The Buffalo Times of Dec. 12.

The Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," but which has no relation to the original Associated Press, is doing considerable explaining these days, a sure sign of pending defeat. Manager Stone's latest fairy tale is that his concern has been annexing United Press papers at the rate of three per week for a year. Inasmuch as the latest printed list of the United Press shows a substantial addition during the past year, this can hardly be true, or else the United Press has been gaining converts from the Chicago concern faster than it has lost its own members. It is needless to say the statement is untrue. Since its desertion by the Southern Associated Press the Chicago concern has lost its head.

Southern Press Not for Free Silver.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Not only has the Democratic press of the South preached against free and unlimited silver, but we believe now and always have believed that a majority of the Democratic voters of the South have been at heart opposed to any and every plan which would cheapen the currency of the country. It has been our misfortune in South Carolina that for four years we have not had a fair expression of public sentiment on any public question, and the hullabaloo which has been raised over Tillman has resulted in the representation of this State at Washington by men who do not represent the people upon any question except the question of the "Move'ment'."

From The Augusta (Ga.) Evening Chronicle of Dec. 11.

The statement to the effect that the (Chicago) Associated Press has twice the number of leased wires south of Mason and Dixon's line as all other news associations combined is untrue. It is far from true. The A. P. has a leased wire from Washington to Columbia and one from Nashville to Atlanta, while the Southern Associated Press covers the entire South with its leased-wire system. Deception wins not more than honesty.

Nibbled for Two Weeks.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., announces that Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, the publisher and proprietor of the Chattanooga Times, has withdrawn from the Southern Associated Press and joined his fortunes with the Asociated Press of Illinois. We are not surprised. He is the only member of the Southern Associated Press of whose fidelity to the association we have had any doubt. He was the only member at the recent meetings of the association in Norfolk and Atlanta whose allegiance was regarded with suspicion. He was the only member at the recent meetings in Atlanta with whom Mr. Lawson, the President of the Chicago concern, communicated, and who wished to maintain relations with the Western press. Under the circumstances we are not surprised that he has withdrawn from the Southern Associated Press. Our only wonder is that he nibbled for nearly two weeks before he swallowed the Chicago bait.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—M. Bagby's Musical Morning.—The main drawing room of the Waldorf was crowded yesterday morning with fashionable folk, who attended Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning. An excellent programme was rendered by the following artists: Arthur Friedham, Mme. Flavie Van den Hende, M. Plançon, Mr. Friedham, and Orton Bradley, who presided at the piano.

Among those present were the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Mrs. J. de Neufville, Miss Julitte de Neufville, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Alice Harriman, Mrs. James Sands, Mrs. William Hamilton Russell, Mrs. William A. Perry, Miss Bertha Perry, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Helen King, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Alice Westervelt, Miss Nina Larré Smith Mrs. Franklin W. Smith, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Basil Hall, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Miss Agnes Lawrence, Miss Agostini.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Julia D. Grant, Miss Martina Johnstone, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mme. de Caumont, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Robert Ballentine, Mrs. Samuel Peniman, the Misses Archbold, Miss Lila Thorn, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Miss Susie Valentine, Mrs. Eugene Bliss, Miss Laura Conkling, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. E. St. John Hays, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Miss Mary Ogden, Mrs. Henry Sturges, Mrs. Arthur T. Barney, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. E. L. Short, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Anna Gould, Miss Elizabeth H. Ward, Mrs. Justus Ruporti, Mrs. J. G. McCullough, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mrs. Horace Brooks, Mrs. McCoskrey, Count von Bismarck, William B. Field, James J. Harrison, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Baron d'Uechtritz, Prince Lubecki, and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer.

—Mme. Ranke's Musical Receptions.—Mme. Ranke, who has sent out reception cards for Fridays in December, will receive from 4 until 7 o'clock on the remaining two Fridays in the month. Mme. Ranke will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Orlando Johnson and Miss Taylor. An excellent musical programme will be rendered. Among those who are expected to attend are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Roland Knoedler, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cilley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russel Leaycraft, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, J. Seaver Page, Dr. and Mrs. H. Marion Sims, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Andrews, F. W. Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay, Gen. and Mrs. C. T. Collis, Lieut. Isaac Hoagland, Isaac T. Smith, Siamese Consul General; Mr. Shen Woon, Chinese Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knoedler, R. M. Galloway, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, J. Edward Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Sheridan, William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Sutro, Miles O'Brien, Col. and Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Geore W. McLean, August Feigel, Consul and Mme. de la Espriella, Edward Moran, Dr. J. L. N. Hunt, Mr. Charl Schurz, the Misses Schurz, Dr. David H. Greer, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Horton, and Mr. and Mrs. Tamsen.

—George Stuart Smith's Reception.—A large batchelor tea was given on Saturday afternoon by George Stuart Smith of Boston, in the Cleveland suite of the Victoria Hotel. It was chaperoned by his mother, Mrs. Franklin Waldo Smith, and music was contributed by Mme. Rolla, who sang some of Mr. Smith's compositions, and also by Frank Hunter Potter, brother of Bishop Potter; Miss Louise Shepard of Washington, Walter L. Bogart, and Mrs. Appleton. Among the guests were Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, the Messrs. Cutting, Stockton Colt, A. M. Bagby, William H. Aspinwall, James B. Townsend, Count von Bismarck, Baron d'Uechtritz, Baron Schippenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, William E. Babcock, Mrs. de Neufville, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Miss Youenes of New-Orleans, D. M. Stanfield, Prince Lubecki, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, and the Misses Norrie. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Alice Winthrop, Miss Helen King, and others presided at the tea tables.

—The Gillespies' Reception.—Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Gillespie will entertain many of their friends at a reception this afternoon at their town house, 40 East Fifty-third Street, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles. The reception will be given from 4 until 7 o'clock. A small dinner will follow, at which the guests will be Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

—Mrs John Sherwood to Read in Brooklyn.—An interesting social and literary incident in Brooklyn on the afternoon of Dec. 27 at 3 o'clock will be the reading to be given by Mrs. John Sherwood, for the benefit of the "Kind Word," to which charity she has already given a large amount of aid. The aim of the "Kind Word" is to assist working girls who are out of employment in obtaining positions in the country. This will be the first reading Mrs. Sherwood has given in Brooklyn for some time.

—Subscription Dance at the Savoy.—A subscription dance was given at the Savoy Hotel last evening. It was a brilliant affair and well attended. Among the invited guests were Sir Benton Bingham and Lady Bingham of England, Judge and Mrs. Dugro, Mrs. Sloath Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Trenholm C. Peckham, and Mr. and Mrs. Price Fordham.

—"Cottage Industries of Russia."—The town house of Mrs. George Haven Putnam, 245 West Seventy-fifth Street, was well filled yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Putnam received in honor of Mme. Zenaide Ragozin. Mme. Ragozin gave an informal and very interesting talk on the "Cottage Industries of Russia," which was illustrated by several specimens of Russian art work.

—To Wait for Mrs. Gould's Ball.—Frank Morse, or rather Mr. Morse-de-Agreda, as he must now be called, since he has changed his name, will not sail for Europe to-morrow, as he originally intended, but will wait over for Mrs. George J. Gould's ball. Mr. Morse-de-Agreda is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb at Lakewood, N. J.

—Miss Henrietta Lawrence Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Henrietta Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bond Lawrence of Beacon Street, Boston, to Philip S. Wilson of London, formerly of this city, and a graduate of Yale University. The wedding will probably take place in Paris, where the Lawrences have been spending several months.

—Dinner to Dr. Depew.—Among the interesting social incidents of this evening will be a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by Reginald Henshaw Ward in honor of Dr. Chaucey M. Depew. The table is to be handsomely decorated with purple orchids and ferns. Thirty covers will be laid.

—Chandler-Walsh Wedding.—Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis Walsh for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jean Hill Walsh, to Henry Dexter Chandler, on the evening of Dec. 26, at their home, 216 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

—A "Twelfth Night" Party.—Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, for a "Twelfth night party on the evening of Dec. 27. The affair, judging from the preparations, promises to be both unique and enjoyable.

—Mrs. H. W. Eaton's Receptions.—Mrs. Henry W. Eaton will be at home on Thusdays during the Winter at her town house, 114 West Seventy-third Street.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN DO NOT QUITE AGREE

Messrs. Walsh and Cary Balked in Trying to Protect the City.

At the meeting yesterday of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, Alderman Walsh offered a resolution, stating that, as there was no record of any franchise having been granted to a company known as the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, now doing business in Brooklyn; and as the maintenance of the system of electrical conductors of the company provided no revenue for the city, the Commissioner of the Department of City Works should be directed to procure writs of mandamus for the Directors of the company to show cause why wires and cables should not be removed.

Mr. Walsh declared that this rich corporation was using the public streets of Brooklyn and deriving great financial benefits, and that it was an outrage.

Aldermen Leich and Walkley were of the same opinion, but Alderman Wallace hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Law. He said a franchise was not necessary. The company was incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, and Brooklyn had given it the right to use the streets. The Aldermen had nothing to do with it.

This put a damper on Alderman Walsh, and the resolution was sent to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Cary then offered a resolution directing that the Corporation Counsel thoroughly investigate and report on the right by which the Cowles Engineering Company occupy the city's land at the foot of Forty-third Street, and why the company or its stockholders, Directors, or Trustees should not be compelled to pay the city a proper rental for such occupancy.

Mr. Cary said that members of Boards of Aldermen of recent years were Directors in this company, and that they had never, for obvious reasons, paid one penny into the City Treasury.

Alderman Guilfoyle declared that he would stand up for the gentlemen of the last Democratic Board of Aldermen, and added that Alderman Cary's remarks were simply a "bluff."

Alderman Cary declined to answer Alderman Guilfoyle, and the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Dr. J. M. Da Costa Ill.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Dr. J. M. Da Costa is lying ill at his home, 1700 Walnut Street. Since last October, when he returned from his country seat, Dr. Da Costa has suffered from intermittent fever and has been able to pay but little attention to his practice. Dr. Da Costa is known all over the world as one of the foremost members of the medical profession. He has written many papers which hold a high place in medical literature, and "Da Costa's Diagnosis," his best-known work, is accepted as an authority on the subject. For many years he was a professor at Jefferson College, but retired a few years ago, with the title of professor emeritus, to devote himself entirely to private practice.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7 19|Sun sets...4:35|Moon rises...11:50

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:48	12:04	5:40	6:11
Governors Island	12:18	12:13	6:14	6:50
Hell Gate	2:11	2:06	7:42	8:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ailsa, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Elbe, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Muriel, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Allianca, Colon	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ciudad Condal, Progreso	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 18.—Carib Prince, Trinidad, Dec. 10; Chicago, Queenstown, Dec. 4; France, London, Dec. 2; Friesland, Antwerp, Dec. 8; Mobile, London, Dec. 6; Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 6; Olympia, Lisbon, Dec. 2; Turkish Prince, Shields, Nov. 29; Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 9; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.—City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 15; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; Glengoil, Shields, Dec. 3; Weimar, Bremen, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 8; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Peruvian, Glasgow, Dec. 7; Principia, Dundee, Dec. 6.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

SS Patria, (Ger., new, 4,520 tons,) Kopff, Hamburg Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 11:35 P. M. 16th.
SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, Hull Nov. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.
SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, Havre Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.
SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam Dec. 5, via Boulogne, with mdse. to and passengers to Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.
SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.
SS Nueces, Rusk, Galveston Dec. 9, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.
SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Scott, Surinam, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.
SS Athos, (Br.,) Low, Cape Haytien, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:16 A. M.
SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Scheel, Stettin, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.
SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Saunders, Rosario, &c., with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.
SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Hairvy, Santos Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.
SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Oneida, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
Ships Otto, for Philadelphia; Henrietta, for Yokohama.
Bark Principe di Napoli, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 25, 1894, post lights will be exhibited at Oak Point, just east of Port Morris and north of North Brother Island, East River, New-York. Two tubular lanterns will be displayed vertically, four feet apart, from a pole. The upper light will be fixed red, and the lower light fixed white. The height of the upper lantern will be 33 feet above mean high water. The lantern post and small oil house around it are painted red.

Spoken.

Ship A. J. Fuller, (Amer.,) Lyons, from New-York July 15 for Amoy, was spoken Oct. 23.
Ship Kistna, (Br.,) Smith, from Manila Oct. 27 for New-York, was spoken Nov. 23, in lat 12 S., long 95 E.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from Marseilles Dec. 6 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York Dec. 2 for Havre and Bristol, passed Pravia Point yesterday.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Dec. 2 for Savona, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Marwick, from Messina Dec. 4 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New-York Dec. 2 for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.
SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Ruby, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, sld. from Bremen for New-York yesterday.
SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.
SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Aagogaard, from New-York Nov. 18, via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 15.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Dec. 1, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 15.
SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Lisbon Dec. 15.
SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from New-York Nov. 25, via Baltimore Dec. 3, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.
SS Sicilia, (Br.,) Capt. Silly, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Leith to-day.
SS Volute, (Br.,) Capt. Stott, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez today.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, (from Genoa,) sld. from Gibraltar for New-York today at 10 A. M.
SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other perts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, (via Queenstown,) at 7 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia,") at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship Ciudad Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie,") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Sisal, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded overland,) per steamship New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, Hawaii and Fiji Islands,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumpton of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM. Friesland, Dec. 25, 5 AM.
International Navigation Company,
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